METROPOLITAN RECORD.

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Gille Machree.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

[Gerald Griffin stands in the first rank of Irish novelists. If the natural bent of his genius had not been crossed by baffled hopes, he might have become Ireland's greatest poet. Poetry was his first inspiration, and he loved it to the last; but it was a passion only—it never became an art to him. While he was still a boy, drifting in his boat on the Shannon, and planning a career of great achievements, he had already designed a series of tragedies, to which it is now certain his powers were fully adequate. But a life of feverish anxieties, of slavish drudgery for London booksellers and London newspapers, of killing uncertainty and disappointments, aggravated by his own anxious and sensitive nature, left him no leisure for the development of his great designs. After toiling for ten years he retreated from the world, took refuge in the Society of Christian Brothers, and devoted himself to works of morality and education, till a fever fell upon him in 1840, of which he died in the prime of his powers. Since his death one of the tragedies designed in his boyhood, and completed among the tumult of his distracting engagements, was produced on the London stage, and pronounced to be "the greatest drama of our times. His poems have been since collected in a volume, and attained to instant popularity. These are but fragments of his projected works; but they afford sure indications that if it had been his fate to live at home, in peace, honor, and enjoyment, his attainment to the first place among dramatic poets was easy and certain.]

Gille machree, *
Sit down by me,
We now are joined and ne'er shall sever;
This hearth's our own,
Our hearts are one,
And peace is ours for ever!

When I was poor,
Your father's door,
Was closed against your constant lover;
With care and pain,
I tried in vain
My fortunes to recover.
I said, "To other lands I'll roam,
Where Fate may smile on me, love;"
I said, "Farewell, my own old home!"
And I said, "Farewell to thee, love."
Sing *Gille machree,* &c.

I might have said,
My mountain maid,
Come live with me, your own true lover;
I know a spot,
A silent cot,
Your friends can ne'er discover,
Where gently flows the waveless tide
By one small garden only;
Where the heron waves his wings so wide,
And the linnet sings so lonely!
Sing *Gille machree,* &c.

I might have said,
My mountain maid,
A father's right was never given
True hearts to curse,
With tyrant force
That have been blest in heaven.
But then, I said, "In after years,
When thoughts of home shall find her!
My love may mourn, with secret tears,
Her friends thus left behind her"
Sing *Gille machree,* &c.

Oh, no, I said,
My own dear maid,
For me, though all forlorn, for ever,
That heart of thine
Shall ne'er repine
O'er slighted duty—never.
From home and thee, though wandering far,
A dreary fate be mine, love;
I'd rather live in endless war
Than buy my peace with thine, love.
Sing *Gille machree,* &c.

Far, far away,
By night and day,
I toiled to win a golden treasure;
And golden gains
Repaid my pains,
In fair and shining measure.
I sought again my native land—
Thy father welcomed me, love;
I poured my gold into his hand,
And my guerdon found in thee, love;
Sing *Gille machree,*
Sit down by me,
We now are joined, and ne'er shall sever;
This hearth's our own,
Our hearts are one,
And peace is ours for ever.

* Brightener of my heart.

A TALE OF THE TYROL.

CONCLUDED.

Raymond, almost distracted at the sight, endeavored, by every soothing expression, to recall her wandering senses. Roused by his voice, her form relaxed from its unnatural rigidity, her eyes recovered their wonted expression, and she sunk down exhausted on the bank; he seated himself by her, and, holding her hand in his, gazed upon her still agitated countenance with intense anxiety. At length she looked up, and, faintly smiling, returned the pressure of his hand. Her young friends now, with indistinctive delicacy, withdrew to a little distance, leaving her to explain to her cousin in private, the cause of the strange state in which they had found her.

After a few ineffectual efforts, Theresa pronounced these words:

"I have seen him!"

"Him!—whom have you seen?" said Raymond.

"The lost—the guilty"——

"Sebastian!" said Raymond, starting. "Impossible! Recollect yourself, dear Theresa."

"I saw him plainly as I now see you. He spoke—he pronounced my name; then, scared by your voices, he disappeared amongst the brushwood yonder. Now, Raymond, if the unfortunate Theresa was ever dear to you, save him. Let him not die the death he deserves—the traitor's death. Oh, spare me that agony!" said she, throwing herself at his feet.

"Theresa," said he, raising and pressing her to his bosom, "do you know your poor Raymond so little as to believe this supplication necessary? Let this dear throbbing heart have rest, and tell me what I can do to comfort you."

"Seek him out, and tell him"——

"What?"

"To fly—to save himself—and never, never to attempt to see me more."

"I will—I will, indeed; but I fear he will shun me as his bitter enemy. And yet I am not his enemy—Heaven knows I am not. To have lost you is punishment enough for all his crimes. But strive to control your feelings, dear Theresa, otherwise suspicions may be awakened which may be fatal to him.

This suggestion produced an immediate effect. Theresa, with prodigious effort, recovered her self-possession; her companions were recalled, and her sudden indisposition having been attributed to some painful recollections connected with that spot, the party regained their home, when Raymond, at parting, whispered that he was going to retrace his steps in quest of Sebastian.

Theresa passed the night without sleep. Dreadful visions of vengeance and of blood floated before her terrified immagination. She rose early, and endeavored to busy herself about her usual occupations; but the suspense was dreadful. Every sound startled her. The joyous shouts of the village children at their play, seemed to her alarmed ear the yell of exulting vengeance. In this state she remained till after mid-day. At length Raymond entered; his first glance re-assured her, and, approaching, he gently pressed her hand, and whispered, "He is safe."

"Safe, and gone far away, where I may never see—never hear from him more?"

"Yes, he will never more attempt to force himself into your presence."

"Then I am satisfied. Dear Raymond, how can I ever repay"——

"Be happy, Theresa, that will repay all to me."

From this time Theresa gradually recovered her tranquility of mind; but the countenance of Raymond, usually so serene, was now often clouded by an expression of care. This was observed by Theresa with painful surprise; and, upon her questioning him, he confessed that his mind had lately been engaged by business of a perplexing nature, which would, he feared, oblige him to absent himself from home for a few days.

On his return she was struck with the agitation his whole appearance exhibited, and which he evidently strove to suppress.

"What can have happened, dear Raymond," said she; "something surely has occurred to distress you."

"What has happened ought to give me satisfaction instead of distress," said he; "for I know how it will gratify you, and it does give me satisfaction. Yes—with truth I can say it. Prepare to hear something which will surprise—will please you!"

He paused. Theresa looked up in anxious expectation.

"Sebastian"—at that name her cheek flushed to crimson, then turned pale as death—"Sebastian has been slandered; he is not so guilty as we supposed."

"Not so guilty! What can you mean? Did he not betray? Oh! revive not the memory of his crimes—of his disgrace; oh, do not, if you love me, Raymond."

"If I love you, Theresa! Did I not love you far better than I love myself, should I be the person to justify?—— I repeat it—Sebastian has been slandered—he is no traitor."

"No traitor!—and he forsook, he fled," said she gasping for breath. "Oh, tell—explain!"

"Compose yourself. I repeat it—Sebastian is innocent; but you are not now in a state to learn the vindication of his conduct."

"Oh, yes, I am quite well. Keep me not in suspense. Let me try if I can believe such blessed news."

"You shall then hear the history of his misfortunes as I had it from his own lips, and which was afterwards confirmed by unimpeachable testimony. Sebastian performed the first few leagues of his journey in safety, but just as he reached a spot where the road winds throug ha deep ravine, he perceived emerging from it a small body of the enemy's troops. He endeavored to make his escape, but was observed, pursued and taken. He expected nothing but immediate death, but instead of that, he was brought before the commanding officer, who informed him that the party were on their way to take possession of some of the mountain passes, naming, particularly, one close to our village; but that they had learned that the insurgents—as he called them—had posted some of their band so as to assail them by rolling down stones and fragments of rock upon them as they passed."

"Now," said the officer, "I understand that there is another way, difficult indeed, but not impracticable, by which we may avoid these annoyances. It must be known to you. Conduct us safely, and you shall be handsomely rewarded; deceive us, and your life shall be the forfeit. Mount him on a mule," continued he; "and do you, sergeant, ride beside him with a pistol in your hand, and upon the least symptom of treachery, give him its contents in his head."

Sebastian was mounted accordingly, and proceeded at the head of the party till they came to a place where two roads, or rather mountain paths, branched off.

"Now, my fine fellow," said the sergeant, "show us the right way."

Sebastian turned his mule in a direction which apparently led to our village, but which really wound away amongst the wildest recesses of the mountains. They proceeded thus for some leagues, when the path growing more and more rugged and difficult, the suspicions of the officer were awakened.

"Where are you leading us to, fellow?" said he.

Sebastian did not reply.

"Speak, wretch," said the enraged chieftain; "have you dared to betray us?"

"No, general, I have not betrayed you," said Sebastian. "You compelled me to ride before you, but could you expect that a Tyrolese youth would assist you to destroy his native village?"

"Blow his brains out instantly," said the officer.

The sergeant fired, but the mule starting at the moment, the ball, after slightly grazing Sebastian's cheek, lodged in his shoulder. He fell from his mule, and remained insensible—how long he knew not. His first sensation was that of burning thirst; he endeavored to raise himself a little, and perceived that his enemies were gone. He was alone, and night was fast closing around him. During the intervals between the gusts of a rising storm, his quick ear caught the noise of falling water. Roused by the hope of allaying his thirst, he painfully dragged himself to the spot whence the sound seemed to proceed; but as he approached, other sounds—those of human voices—met his ear. He stopped in alarm, but considering that without assistance he must perish before morning, he concluded to advance, and on turning an angle of the rock, found himself close to one of the enemy's bivouacs. He was immediately recognized by the party, which was the same he had been forced to accompany in the morning. Some of the soldiers proposed to dispatch him, but this the officer would not permit.

"No, poor devil!" said he, "since he has outlived *that* shot, we will not kill him in cold blood. See what can be done to relieve him, and let him lie there by the fire till morning."

Sebastian, who was completely exhausted by the exertion he had made, could only articulate:

"Water! for the love of heaven, give me water!"

They brought him water, and one of the soldiers who had some skill in surgery bound up his wound, and settled him as comfortably as he could for the night. The next morning he was placed in a litter and conveyed along with some of the wounded soldiers to Inspruch, then in the possession of the Bavarian forces. He was received into the military hospital, and says he cannot speak too highly of the attention and kindness he experienced there. His wound inflamed, and a fever came on in consequence, so that his life was for a time despaired of. At length his youth and good constitution prevailed, and he began to recover. He had been long anxiously desirous of sending tidings of his fate to his friends. At last a favorable chance enabled him to do so. A priest was admitted into the hospital for the purpose of attending a dying person. Sebastian obtained permission to speak to him in private, and entreated him to write a brief account of his adventures, and to have it safely conveyed to Lewis Vostner, and then, unluckily for himself, he wrote those few hurried lines to you, Theresa, which, coming without the necessary explanation, gave such terrible confirmation to the report of his treachery, which first arose from his having been seen at the head of the Bavarian troops, by some persons who lay concealed near the path by which they passed."

"But what became of the priest's letter," said Theresa, "which should have accompanied that unfortunate note and explained all?"

"I fear—indeed, from what I have heard, I am almost certain—that Basil had the baseness to suppress that document, which would have effectually vindicated his rival. There is sufficient evidence that both letters were faithfully delivered into his hands by the priest's messenger. But to return to Sebastian. He was sent, along with some other prisoners, to Munich, whence, on the termination of our unsuccessful struggle for liberty, he was permitted to return to the Tyrol. On reaching Inspruch, and having learned the light in which his conduct had been represented, he was aware that, until he could justify himself, he could not with safety appear near his home, where vengeance awaited his treachery—vengeance which even the iron sway of a foreign ruler would be unable to avert. Notwithstanding this conviction, his anxiety to clear himself in the estimation of his friends was such that it prompted him at all hazards to seek an interview with some person in whom he might confide; and he had determined on that very evening on which he had appeared to Theresa, to endeavor to visit the vicarage after it grew dark; but on seeing her, all remains of prudence forsook him, and he could not resist the temptation to accost her. I found him concealed near the spot where she had seen him. His entreaties to be heard in vindication of his conduct were so vehement that I could not refuse to listen to him; and his explanation of the circumstances of his adventure were given with such an air of truth, that I determined, at whatever expense of time or trouble to myself, to ascertain its veracity. I purposely avoided mentioning to you, dear Theresa, the hopes I entertained of his character being cleared, till I should have convincing proofs to give of the fact, and I persuaded him to return to Inspruch immediately.

My first step was to visit the residence of the priest to whom the unlucky note had been intrusted, and who had undertaken to write a full detail of the transaction for the satisfac-

tion of her friends. The gentleman confirmed all that Sebastian had told me; and further declared that the youth's conduct in exposing himself to almost certain death for the preservation of his native village, had extorted even the admiration of the enemy's troops, who considered him as a pattern of fidelity to his country. Not satisfied with this testimony, I entreated the good Father to write to the officer who commanded the detachment by whom Sebastian had been made prisoner, for a particular account of the transaction. It took some time to receive his answer, but when it did arrive, it corroborated, in every respect, Sebastian's statement."

Theresa had listened to Raymond's narration with intense interest; and as the proofs of Sebastian's innocence became more and more apparent, her agitation increased, till it found vent at last in a passion of tears. When Raymond had concluded, she exclaimed:

"And I condemned him unheard! I believed him guilty! What wonder, then, that others should?"

At this exclamation, and the vehemence with which it was uttered, Raymond's countenance changed, and he was about to rise, but Theresa, retaining his hand, which was clasped in hers, said:

"Do not leave me, Raymond; stay a little while to share my joy—to hear from me how greatly your conduct has increased my esteem and affection for you."

I was happy to hear her speak thus, for I must own I felt somewhat apprehensive of the effect Sebastian's justification might produce upon her feelings towards her generous cousin. When I sounded her on this point, however, she exclaimed:

"Surely you do not believe me so ungrateful as to desert my excellent Raymond—nay, to make his generosity the cause of the ruin of his happiness! No; since he has chosen me, he shall find in me a faithful, a devoted wife. And now, father, you will see that it was Sebastian's supposed guilt, and not his loss as a lover, that affected me so deeply. These tears are blessed tears—not like those I used to shed, of shame and anguish. Now I need not fly at the sound of his name. Now I shall hear it uttered, not with scorn and reproach, but with praise and honor. Oh, happy day! what more can I desire on earth?—unless—unless it be to know that he is joined in marriage with one deserving of him—one who never had the weakness to doubt him!"

Though I was pleased to find that Theresa had no intention of breaking her engagement with her cousin, I should have preferred hearing her declare her purpose in a more tranquil manner; and could not help fearing that her mind was now too highly wrought to distinguish clearly her own feelings, and that her attachment to her first love was not so completely conquered as she seemed to suppose. Her resolutian was, however, maintained in a manner which I did not expect. The following day—the one on which Sebastian's return to his native village took place—was a trying one to her. It was converted into a kind of triumphal entry by the crowds prepared to welcome him, and to efface, by every demonstration of esteem and affection, the remembrance of their former injustice. Theresa did not make one amongst the number. On the contrary, she carefully secluded herself from public view; but her sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks clearly evinced the part she took in the general joy, in which the object of it alone seemed incapable of partaking. To the congratulations of his friends, Sebastian could only return languid smiles, and thanks expressed with effort. As soon as evening was closed in, he sought a refuge from the tumult in my quiet dwelling. I was anxious to learn his plans for the future.

"To leave this neighborhood as soon as possible," said he, "to seek subsistence in some distant part of the country."

"And your old grandmother—will forsake her?"

"Who?—I forsake my grandmother—the only being left me to love! Why, the hope of making her old age comfortable is all that is left me in life. She will accompany me wherever I go."

"I believe you are right, Sebastian—I believe it will be best for you to leave this neighborhood."

"It is not only best, but absolutely necessary, sir. I owe more than life—I owe the restoration of my character—to Raymond, and I wish him the happiness he so well deserves. But to remain, and see him the husband of Theresa—that is more than I can bear."

Sebastian departed on the following day, to seek in some distant spot a retreat for himself and his grandmother.

The time appointed for the signing of the marriage contract now approached, and far from opposing its accomplishment, Theresa appeared rather anxious that it should be concluded. I was, however, concerned to perceive that Raymond did not appear happy. He seemed to watch with painful anxiety every shade or varying color which passed over the countenance of his beloved. The morning preceding that on which the contract was to be signed, he was more than usually agitated; he seated himself beside Theresa, and seemed to observe her for a long time in silence; then, taking her hand, he said:

"I have a request to make, Theresa; it is one, I fear, you may not like to grant; but for my sake"—

"What request can you make, dear Raymond, that I should hesitate to comply with?" said Theresa.

"It is," said he, in a faltering voice, "that you would consent to see Sebastian for a few minutes. He has returned to fetch away his grandmother."

Theresa turned pale, and shuddered.

"My dear Raymond," said she, "do not ask it. I am too guilty towards him; I durst not meet his reproachful looks."

"They will never reproach you, Theresa. Poor fellow, reproaches are far from his thoughts. Only see him this once, and speak a few words of kindness to him."

Theresa yielded to his entreaties.

"I will bring him immediately," said Raymond, who seemed afraid lest she should retract her consent, and went instantly to seek Sebastian.

I could not help feeling surprised at Raymond's proposal, and still more at his urging it so eagerly. Presently we heard approaching footsteps.

"It is he," said she; "well do I know that step. Oh, that it were over!"

Raymond entered, accompanied by Sebastian, whose pale countenance and trembling frame evinced his inward agitation. Theresa attempted to rise, but sunk back, overcome by her emotion. Sebastian endeavored to pronounce her name, but the sound died upon his lips. There was a long pause. Raymond at length broke silence.

"Theresa," said he, "will you not say one word of welcome to your friend?"

"I am not worthy to welcome him," said she, as with averted eyes she extended her hand towards the youth, who held it for a moment in his, and then retired to the farthest side of the room.

"I shall return immediately," said Raymond, rising.

"Oh, stay! do not leave me, I entreat, I implore," said Theresa.

But he was gone. The young people gazed upon one another in silence for some moments, as if afraid to trust their voices to speak, while their flushed cheeks and hurried breathing betrayed their inward conflict. At length Theresa faintly articulated:

"I doubted your faith—your honor—Sebastian; can you forgive me?"

"I forgive you, Theresa—I forgive and bless you; it is my daily prayer that every happiness may attend on you and that worthy, that generous man whom you have——Farewell, Theresa! farewell forever!" and the unhappy youth rushed out of the room.

Theresa, no longer able to control her emotion, burst into tears.

"Why, oh why did Raymond insist upon this meeting?" said she; "I was so tranquil—so resigned before."

"Resigned, Theresa!" said I; "and do you think Raymond can be satisfied with your being only resigned to be his wife!"

"Oh, that is not what I meant. I am so confused, I know not what I say. But why did he expose me to this trial—he who used to be so kind, so considerate?"

In my own mind I could not but agree with her that Raymond had been imprudent in subjecting these young people to have their feelings excited and tortured by this meeting. I could account for it only by supposing that, unable to surmont some latent feeling of jealousy, he had been desirous of observing what effect the presence of her former lover would produce upon the behavior of his destined bride. I called at her house on the following morning, and found that Theresa had passed a disturbed and sleepless night.

"It seems as if Raymond avoided me," said she; "I have not seen him for more than a few minutes since yesterday."

Whilst she was speaking Raymond entered, accompanied by her father; the former appeared to be struggling with feelings he endeavored to suppress. He seated himself beside his cousin, saying:

"Take this paper, Theresa, and see if you approve of it. It is the marriage contract."

"What need of this, dear Raymond?" said she. "Have not you and my father seen it?"

"Yes, but I wish you to look at it for a moment," said he, speaking in a hurried manner.

She cast her eye upon the paper, and then let it fall from her hands, exclaiming:

"What is this? I feel quite bewildered; I am losing my senses, I fear. What name do I see written here?"

"You see the name of Sebastian Freileitz, Theresa," said Raymond, while his whole frame trembled with emotion, "the name of your early love. To him I resign my claim."

"What can you mean!"

"I mean that I can enjoy no happiness that wrings the hearts of others—that I would not endure what I did yesterday in witnessing your sufferings and those of that poor youth, for all that the world could bestow."

He left the room, but returned in a moment leading in Sebastian.

"Theresa," said he, "this young man's devotion to his country's cause merits a reward such as you alone can bestow. In his favor I resign my claim to your hand. Your father, at my entreaty, has promised his consent. Will you accept of this youth for your husband?"

Theresa covered her face with her hands, but did not speak.

"Theresa," said her father somewhat sternly, "this is no time for trifling. Do you still love this youth?"

"Till yesterday I thought I did not. Oh, Raymond! why did you insist upon that meeting?"

"It is enough," said Raymond, taking her hand and placing it in that of Sebastian; "may heaven preserve and bless you both!"

Sebastian and Theresa were united on the following week. Many years have since elapsed, and their affection continues as strong as on the day of their marriage. Vostner has long been perfectly satisfied with his daughter's choice, which the dutiful conduct, strict integrity and unremitting industry of his son-in-law has fully justified."

"And poor Raymond," said I, "what has become of him—how did he bear his loss?"

"He was rewarded for his generosity, as people always are, sooner or later. He was much depressed for a year after Theresa's marriage, but in time he learned to consider her in the light of a dear friend only, and was at length made happy by a union with a most estimable and amiable young woman, who had long loved him in secret, with that exclusive and devoted affection which alone could satisfy a heart so delicate and tender as his own."

THE SEAT OF THE SENSE OF TASTE.—The Clinique Europeenne of the 5th ult. contains the following account of certain experiments made by MM. Klaatsch and Stich, to ascertain the real seat of the sense of taste, which is generally and erroneously supposed to exist on the whole surface of the tongue. It appears, on the contrary, from these experiments, that the only portion of that organ which is sensible to taste, is a narrow space all round. The breadth of this sensible zone varies in different subjects; in some it is not more than two lines, in others double that breadth; it rarely extends to the interior surface. The experiments above alluded to were as follows: A substance having a strong taste is first placed on the centre of the tongue, where it produces no effect; it is then gradually spread out until the perception of taste is announced; this occurs generally on the border, but in some individuals it begins at the distance of a line from it. The *velum pendulum* of the palate is also sensible to taste, but the pharynx and tonsils are deprived of the gustative faculty. This is proved by the fact that if they be touched with stick caustic the patient experiences no taste, provided he keeps his tongue and the *velum pendulum* away from the spot.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

CONFLICTING RUMORS OF PEACE AND W

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE STILL PR PARING FOR HOSTILITIES.

Efforts on the Part of England and Prussi Maintain Peace.

Movements for Political Reform in Irela

&c., &c., &c.

By the steamship Arabia, which left Liv pool on the 26th February and arrived at B ton on the 11th inst, we are in receipt one week's later news from Europe.

The preparations for war on the part Austria and France still continues to be exciting topic among all classes. If we to put faith in the rumors that are circula hostilities between those two powers wo seem to be inevitable. However, we give chief features of the news, on which our re ers can make their own speculations:

IRELAND.

Among the important events which h transpired since our last advices there is haps none more important to the Catholics Great Britain and Ireland than the repeal of four objectionable clauses in the oath whic imposed upon Catholic members of Par ment. Every Catholic, no matter in what p of the world he may have been born, will joice in the abolition of a law which wa unjust as it was intolerant. We hope Catholics of that part of the world will stop here, but that they will continue their forts until they have repealed another odi obligation upon the people—we allude to taxation of all religious denominations for support of a State Church.

THE MOVEMENT FOR POLITICAL REFORM.— committee meeting of political reformers held in Dublin on the 22d, Mr. E. W. O hony, barrister, in the chair. The Secret read the following letter from the Bisho Ross:

"SKIBBEREEN, Feb. 14, 185

"MY DEAR SIR: No time could be more propriately selected for the discussion those very highly important subjects n tioned in your circular than the present. public mind seems to very justly taken with the advance of reform, and anxious to certain privileges, the exercise of which ever marred the progress of national free and prosperity, altogether done away w and abolished. The shameful and unpri pled traffic that takes place in most of, if all, our borough towns on the occasion of election, makes it most desirable, for the s of religion and morality, that some sweep change should be effected in the freeman f chise. Some different, some healthier sys of election should be substituted for it. W that standard of franchise ought to be ca very easily suggested by those who, from t to time, have witnessed the condemn abuses that have resulted from the workin the existing system. I should much lik see every person who has some substan stake in the country vested with the pr lege of electing his parliamentary repres ative. Such a privilege ought to be prop valued, because it imposes high and weig responsibilities which, generally speak are never more conscientiously dischar than by those who move in the humbler re of society. With them the moral principl sound; they are prepared to act scrupulou on it, if left to themselves, and they are dom or never biased by ambitious feelin by any hopes of self-preferment.

But I must, in the sincerity of my he confess that, from my own very limited e rience indeed, I do consider the franchise, der existing circumstances, not a boon wh would raise him who enjoys it in the scal his own estimation, but a something t tends greatly to lower and degrade him know it. Many honest tenant farmers shr at the idea of having their names registe on the electors' roll, because they are so vinced that no liberty will be left them fr to record their vote for the candidate of t choice, and that they are made accounta not to God, to their conscience, or to t country, but to the political creed or cap of the landlord or agent. I would, theref honestly say, no extension of the parlian tary franchise for me unless you give wit the ballot that secures the voter against ev dictation except those of his own honest science. That once obtained, the last de eratum should be strenuously sought for. population of the country and its grow prosperity justify us in that demand. same scale of parliamentary representa carried out in England and Scotland shoul most practically extended to Ireland. while on the subject of parliamentary re sentation, I would say of our M. P.'s, *numeris ponderandi*, although I must ad that numbers in the House of Commons material that tends much to raise and bring down the parliamentary scales, still

influence of the hard-working, self-sacrificing, honest, patriotic member is ever felt. By his attention to business, by his eloquence and application, he commands respect—he sways the convictions of the house, and, while checking bad legislations, often succeeds in getting measures passed that prove of vast benefit to the country. I believe you will agree with me in confessing that many of our M. P.'s, if weighed, should be found wanting much in weight, and rather light in the scales of nationality. What harm would it make to look for some reform in that subject, too? The attention of your intended meeting in Dublin could not be directed to a more important one; secure to your country the advocacy in Parliament of "true men," banded together, thoroughly honest and independent, and you may rest assured that your efforts to forward the cause of reform, and to remove the long-existing grievances of Ireland will infallibly prove successful. Believe me, my dear sir, your faithful servant. "✝ M. O'HEA."

A letter from the Rev. Richard Beausang, Skibbereen, was also read, after which the meeting adjourned to last night, when the committee again met at the Northumberland buildings, Alderman Laurence Reynolds in the chair. Mr. John Fraser, the Hon. Secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, the following gentlemen were added to the committee: Martin Burke, Esq., T. C.; Alderman Laurence Reynolds, Richard D. Lawless, Esq., solicitor; John Tierney, Esq. The committee, having been for some time occupied in making arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the friends of reform, adjourned to Thursday evening next in order to complete these arrangements.

THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—Every real friend of Ireland, says The London Morning Chronicle of Feb. 23, will rejoice at the announcement made last night by Lord Derby, that the Lords of the Treasury have resolved to enter into a contract with the Atlantic Steam Company for the conveyance of the Post Office mails fortnightly to a port in North America. We have reason to believe that the terms of this contract are already decided, and that about £70,000 a year will be the amount of the Post Office subsidy. The remarkable thing is, not that this contract should have been resolved upon, but that both the enterprise itself of a regular steam communication between Galway and North America, as well as the government association with it, should not have been long since carried out. To Ireland the advantages of this route are incalculable. Henceforth, she will no longer be England's "greatest difficulty." For Ireland one thing was wanting—industrial developement. Commerce is the handmaid of industry, and it is commerce that is brought to Ireland, by her being made the great highway of intercourse between the Old World and the New. The government sanction implied by this mail contract stamps with a character of permanency an undertaking, whose promoters had already mastered all other elements of success. Even for political purposes the Galway route is of the utmost importance. In six days official communications can pass between Whitehall and Washington, independent of the casualties to which future submarine telegraphs may be liable. There is also every probability that at no very distant period St. Johns, the North American terminus of the Galway route, will become the starting point of new communications between the Mother-country and her remoter possessions in the North American provinces. The spirited conductors of this undertaking are to be congratulated on having now attained one legitimate object of their plans. There are few modern instances more striking, of the happy combination of well-planned private enterprise with the promotion of the public welfare.

Private letters received by the Arabia state that the contract was signed on the 22d February.

PROGRESS OF YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES IN TIPPERARY.—Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien arrived in Tipperary about six o'clock on Sunday evening, the 20th of February. Thousands of the people of the town and of the surrounding country met his carriage a mile or more outside the suburbs, and received the Rev. gentleman with deafening cheers. An excellent band was in attendance, and struck up "Garryowen," and a long line of procession was formed, accompanying the founder of the Young Men's Societies to the residence of Very Rev. Dr. Howley. A little after seven o'clock, Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, accompanied by the clergy, entered the sanctuary of the parish church and gave his inaugural address. He received on the spot no fewer than 420 of the men of Tipperary, who are henceforward pledged before God and the country to labor for the religious, social, and intellectual advancement of their kind. [Limerick Reporter.

COMPARISON OF IRISH AND ENGLISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—We take the following from The Irishman, copied from The Sheffield Argus: We wish Lord Leitrim would try to understand even ever so little of a question before he makes stupid and malignant speeches about it. Hear him the other night in the Lords, and if you knew no more of the matter you would say Ireland was a country deeply stained with every hideous crime. Hereditary legislators are now-a-days almost the only men who venture to open their mouths without having something to say, that is at least reliable.

	London alone.	All Ireland.	Should be, by popula'n.
Murders, and attempts to murder, by knife, shooting, and poison	91	51	264
Bigamy	27	11	108
Suicides	207	none	428
Embezzlement	238	89	952
Conspiracies to defraud	387	128	1,548
Offences against currency	619	241	2,476
Smuggling	302	none	1,208
Robberies	2,399	353	9,596
Total	4,071	883	17,052

CATHOLIC INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.—A requisition appears in The Cork Examiner of Thursday, for a meeting of the Catholics of the county and city of Cork, in the cathedral of Cork, on Wednesday next, "to consider the best means of preserving the existing institutions for Catholic intermediate education in Ireland, for promoting their efficiency and increase, and also to call on the legislature for an equitable endowment, without interfering in any manner with the just claims of any other religious denomination." The requisition, which is numerously signed, bears the names of four bishops, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Lord Castlerosse, Messrs. Fagan, M. P., A. M'Carthy, M. P., J. F. Maguire, M. P., &c.

ENGLAND.

The English Government expresses its belief in the continuance of peace, but meantime is preparing for the other alternative. Wm. Armstrong, the inventor of the new rifle cannon which bears his name, had been presented to the Queen and received the honor of knighthood. The order describes him as "Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance." The appointment is regarded as a very significant fact. One of Armstrong's guns was being experimented with at Woolwich with great secresy. Another arm of the service has not been neglected, for a commission has been appointed to consider the subject of manning the navy, which has made a comprehensive report. They propose a plan, which, by means of volunteers, add 30,000 men to the reserve. They likewise propose increased pay and other advantages to seamen. The increased expenditure is estimated at £600,000.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, Lord Palmerston, referring to the warlike preparations in progress throughout Europe, recommended the Government to bring about, if possible, the evacuation of Central Italy by French and Austrian troops. In reply Mr. Disrali observed that the Government had not been idle in the interest of peace, and he had good reason to hope that the Papal States would ere long be evacuated by both France and Austria, and that too with the full concurrence of the Papal Government. He might add that Lord Cowley had gone to Vienna on a mission, the exact character of which he could not of course state, but which was one of conciliation.

A good deal of attention has been excited by the fact that a French war vessel anchored off Spithead one night and departed before morning Sir Charles Napier, who asserts that the French have command of the British Channel and the Mediterranean Sea, and that the English Navy is at the mercy of France, made inquiries concerning this unwelcome visitor, and whether her object was to take soundings. Sir J. Pakington replied that such a vessel had so visited Spithead, but whether for the purpose of taking soundings he could not say. There was, however, nothing unusual in the fact.

Mr. Walpole, Secretary of the Home Department, introduced a bill adjusting the vexed question of church rates, by making payment voluntary instead of compulsory. The bill was favorably received and read a first time.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have succeeded in obtaining a guarantee of eight per cent. on a capital of £60,000 for twenty-five years on certain specified conditions which have not been made public. *The Directors are not without hopes that the first cable may be made available.*

The London Times, in noticing the departure of M. Felix Belly from Southampton on the 17th inst. for Nicaragua, in order to take possession of the concession of the Canal in the presence of the two Presidents, Martinez and Mora, on the 27th of March, says: "It will probably cause some surprise in New York, and is not likely to be looked upon with indifference at Washington." It thinks the English capitalists will be very chary of investing in the enterprise.

The Ionian Islands question is still in an unsatisfactory state, the Septinsular Parliament having rejected the reform measures proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Whether the new Governor, Sir H. Storks, will be more successful remains to be seen. In the House of Lords a motion on this subject was postponed, at the request of Lord Derby, until the arrival of the Ex-Governor, Mr. Gladstone, in England.

FRANCE.

The accounts from France become more serious every mail. Warlike preparations are pushed on energetically in every department. The Commissariat is in a state of unwonted activity; contracts have been entered into for ten millions of rations of dried vegetables; mercantile houses have received orders to store up large quantities of rice; immense quantities of lint have been sent to Lyons; military surgeons have been ordered to join their respective corps; the purchase of horses continues without interruption; gunboats on a new plan are being constructed; all the regiments of artillery of the Imperial Guard are to be supplied with rifle cannon on a new plan; troops have received orders to march from Algiers to Paris; the active battalions at Paris are to be increased; the troops are to be trained for forced marches and night bivouacs; transport vessels are to be ready in case of emergency, and most important of all, orders to prepare for the campaign in Italy, it is reported, were given by the Emperor immediately after his return from Compoigne.

It was now rumored that Gen. Lamoricicre had offered his services to the Emperor in case of hostilities.

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald says that he is in a position to state that war is so far resolved on by the French Government, that the corps which are to commence the campaign have already been designated, and that orders have been given to the Minister of War to frame the plan of operations.

It is said that the representatives of the foreign courts in Paris have abandoned all hope of a pacific solution of the existing difficulties.

Count Waleski is said to have resigned, and Prince Napoleon, who is believed to be the chief instigator to war, is in the ascendant.

The American residents of Paris gave a grand ball at the Hotel du Louvre on the 22d, in honor of Washington's birthday. The honors were done by the U. S. Minister and Consul. The ball was a very brilliant affair.

AUSTRIA.

Austria is fully determined to defend her Italian possessions, and is making vigorous preparations for that object. Hospital and army bakeries have been established in the arsenal at Venice, and contracts have been entered into for the construction of three new forts, to be completed in six weeks. It is said that 5,000 workmen, collected from all parts of the Venetian territory, are already occupied on the works. The garrisons at Ferrara have been strengthened, gunboats have been placed at the mouth of the Po, and the army of Italy is to be placed on a war footing.

The London Times' Vienna correspondent says Count Buol still believes that peace will be maintained, but the Emperor, being of a different opinion, is preparing for a vigorous defence of the Italian States.

An official order interdicts the exportation of mules and transit horses.

The garrison at Vienna is fully prepared to march at a moment's notice, and a despatch from Vienna says: "The official Austrian correspondence this evening publishes an imperial order addressed to the Minister of War, commanding a recall of all furloughed soldiers belonging to certain regiments stationed in Italy. The Correspondence points out that the object of these measures is purely defensive; that they are adopted in consequence of the warlike preparations of Sardinia, and that they need not occasion alarm, as the result of the efforts which are being made in the cause of peace will be attended with success."

ITALY.

The Duchess of Parma has signed a treaty with Austria, authorizing the latter power to occupy all the forts in her dominions with troops, in case of hostilities.

Letters from Turin speak hopefully of the chances in favor of peace, although the exports of forage and oats have been prohibited, or rather suspended until further orders.

The Piedmontese volunteers have been withdrawn from the frontiers of Modena, and ordered to confine themselves to the interior.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies had granted extraordinary credits for strengthening the fortifications at Mabon, Farrol, and other places.

One hundred deputies in the Cortez had declared in favor of free trade in corn and cotton.

The English Consul at Tangier was negotiating a treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government had issued a circular alluding to the joint efforts of England and Prussia to preserve peace, and expressing the conviction that Austria will join in the endeavor for an amicable solution of the difficulties, but declaring that while reserving her action as a European Power, she will, nevertheless, fulfill her duties as a member of the German confederacy.

A despatch from Hanover says that the Second Chamber have unanimously resolved upon requesting the government to obtain from the Federal Diet resolutions calculated by their unanimity and execution to avert the threatened danger of war, but if necessary to repel with the united federal power all attacks on Austria and Germany.

The proposition made in the Hanoverian Upper Chamber on the 17th ult. to restrain the export of horses, gave rise to a warm debate, in the course of which it was contended that any French attack on the Po and Rhine would be a *casus belli*. Prussia's dilatory policy was announced as anti-German. The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

RUSSIA.

It was reported that Russia had declared her determination to resist any attempt to prevent the union of the Principalities by force.

TURKEY.

There has been another despatch of troops to the Danube.

The government is arming six frigates and preparing numerous transports. The destination of these vessels in case of war would be the ports of the Adriatic.

The position of Omar Pasha in the neighborhood of Bagdad is critical, the Arabs having surrounded him still more closely.

INDIA.

Lord Canning has extended the amnesty and interdicted executions without his approval. At Rissode there was an engagement between the Rokillas and British troops, in which the latter suffered severely.

THE BODY OF A LOST ÆRONAUT FOUND.—Our city, says the Adrian (Mich.) Expositor, March 8, was thrown into considerable excitement this morning in consequence of the arrival of two or three gentlemen from Sylvania, with a part of the remains the lost æronaut, Ira S. Thurston, whose tragic fate last summer is so well remembered by our readers.

The facts of the discovery, as near as we can ascertain, are these:—Last Sunday, as the son of Michael Hoag was searching for some sheep in the woods, on the farm of Mr. S. Miner, about four miles southeast of the village of Sylvania, he discovered the remains of the body of a man. He immediately ran to his father, who in company with Mr. Miner, repaired to the spot, and there found abundant evidence that the remains were those of Mr. Thurston, who must have fallen from his position on the valve of the balloon, where he was seated when carried off so singularly last summer. These gentlemen immediately proceeded to collect what could be found, but only succeeded in finding the skull, and one foot in a boot, and a few other small bones. The rest of the body has been carried off by wild beasts. They found, however the coat, pants, vest and shirt, and with them Mr. Thurston's cards upon which he took his minutes on his baloon trip from Adrian to the place of landing, near Sylvania. The pencil marks on the cards were so water-soaked the writing could not be made out.

They found however, in a memorandum-book a letter directed to Mr. Thurston from a firm in Philadelphia, which was in reply to inquiries about baloon silk.

They also found Mr. Thurston's watch and knife, both of which are fully identified by many of our citizens as his property. The watch is unhurt, but stopped at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, which shows the time he fell.

AN ORATION on ST. PATRICK will be delivered in St. Bridget's spacious and handsome school hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 21, by Mr. JOHN M. HARRINGTON, Esq., on which occasion, also, the powerful Cecilian Brass Band of 24 instruments will perform for the first time. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o clock. Tickets 50 cents.

A Winter Song.

Oh, a fairy sight, of a winter night,
Is the face of the snow-clad field,
Where the flakelets gleam in the moon's pale beam,
Like the scales on a silver shield;
How the frost-sprites dance in their crystal cells,
And the merry tongues of the merry bells
Cry come out to-night,
By the moon's pale light
And away through the snow-clad field!

Oh, a fairy sight, of a winter night,
Is the sheen of the window pane,
When the Frost-king builds his wizard halls,
And holds for an hour his reign;
How the castle walls and the turrets high,
And the banners flaunting the winter sky,
Cry, keep in to-night,
Where the fire beams bright,
Out of doors, let the Frost-king reign!

Oh, the snow-clad field, and the Frost-king's shield,
They are rare of a winter night,
And we'll sing their praise in our roundelays,
By our hearth-fires blazing bright;
Let the frost-sprights dance where the moonbeams play,
And the Frost-king build till the break of day,
We'll cling to the hearth,
Where there's fire and mirth,
While the Frost-king rules the winter night.

C. D. S.

THRILLING DESCRIPTION OF THE ASCENT OF THE SUGAR LOAF ROCK.

I had already spent about three weeks upon Flat Island, and I had explored every corner of my dominions several times over, with the proud consciousness of being "monarch of all I surveyed!" In the whole circuit there was not a rock or shrub with which I was not familiar; not a hare's form or gannet's nest to which I could not almost have approached blindfold.

Within about half a mile up the coast from our little harbor, however, a tall insulated rock, called the Sugar Loaf, shot up in solitary stateliness, sheer out of the water. On this rock I had never yet set my foot; and for the purpose of changing the scene, I determine one day to explore it; hoping at the same time to find a sufficient number of eggs among its crannies to reward my labor. Accordingy, having left a few look-outs, properly stationed, with orders to fire a musket should any vessel be seen nearing the island, I manned the galley with a couple of men, and, taking Wolfe as my attendent, I set forward on my expedition.

It was a lovely morning for a pleasure excursion. The breeze was light, the water gently rippled, and a glorious tropic sun rode high in the clear azure of the heavens. "Merrily went the bark," bounding buoyantly through the harmless waters; and ere many minutes had elapsed, we found ourselves under the lee of the Sugar Loaf. It was a threatening, dark-browed rock; its lower part rising perpendicularly out of the water, while its summit hung beetling outwards and nodded fearfully over our heads.

We lay to for a moment to contemplate it, and to consider how it was possible to ascend to the top. But never was there rock more forbidden to the climber. Steep, unbroken, wall-like masses of stone girded its base, while its brow hung threateningly over the water; seeming, as it were, to dare us to the ascent. A shelving platform of rock, about ten or twenty feet in width, tagnled with seaweed, and washed by the rising and receding waves, seemed to form the foundation of this massive superstructure. Upon this rock, having backed in the boat stern foremost, Wolfe and I leaped without much difficulty; and ordering the men to lie off on their oars till our return, we set off on our survey.

In the solid unbroken façade of the lofty wall of rock, that rose perpendicuiarly from the platform on which we stood, there was not a single projecting angle to clasp, nor the smallest crevice into which the foot of the climber might be inserted. Encrusted with limpets, festooned with tendrils of dark-colored seaweed, and dripping with the spray which ever and anon, was thrown over it by the rising waves, it stood in insurmountable majesty before us.

An ascent to this place, therefore, being impossible, we passed onwards along the slippery edge of the weed-tangled platform, in search of some more accessible spot; nor was it long till we discover a narrow zigzag fissure, scarcely wide enough to admit the foot, but presenting, at various distances, as if the rock had been rent asunder by some convulsion of nature, small projecting notches, which might easily be grasped by the hand.

"Well, Wolfe," I said, as I ran my eye up this not very apposite-looking ladder, "shall we try it here?" "Why, sir," replied Wolfe, touching his hat with rather a remonstrative gesture, "the ascent is a dangerous one, sir; and before we are half way up, we shall wish ourselves down again."

"True," said I, "but then it is the only accessible spot we can find."

"Under your favor, sir," said Wolfe, "is there any necessity for going up at all?"

"Necessity! why, no; not any necessity! But I've made up my mind to be on the top; and on the top, accordingly, I shall at least endeavor to be."

"As you please, sir," replied Wolfe; "though, under your favor, I think it scarcely worth while to risk our necks for the value of a few boobies' eggs."

"You seem afraid, Wolfe," said I; "but your quite welcome to remain below. For my own part, I am determined to go; so there's an end of it."

"Afraid! sir," said Wolf, rather haughtily; "I never was afraid of any thing. Come, sir, there's no use in losing time; let us mount."

Accordingly, without further parley, we breasted the rock, and commenced the ascent; I taking the lead, and Wolfe following close behind.

It was an arduous undertaking, and, as I have often thought since, a very fool-hardy one. To trust mainly to the strength of our arms, and swing ourselves upwards, by means of the little projecting angles I have already mentioned, was our only alternative. Only now and then, and at considerable distances, could we find an opportunity of supporting ourselves by our feet; so that, for the most part, we had to trust our weight entirely to our hands, which were not a little lacerated by the sharp edges of the rock we were obliged to clasp. Nor dared we allow ourselves a moment's breathing time during our perilous progress; for, so loosely were the notches on which we had depended connected with the main rock, that had we ventured to hang upon them for an instant, they would probably have been detached by our weight, and ourselves precipitated to the bottom.

Totally out of breath, with bleeding hands and aching arms, it was not without considerable delight, that, after an ascent of about fifty feet, my eyes came on a level with a small platform of between two and three feet square, indented, as it were, into the face of the rock. Upon this, with a single effort, I threw myself, enjoying the prospect of a few minutes' rest; but scarcely was I securely balanced on my precarious prop, when I saw Wolfe, about a foot lower down, hanging with both hands to a small angular notch, that seemed shaking in its infirm socket, as if about to separate from the parent rock? A single reach of his arm would have placed him on the enviable platform on which I stood.

"For God's sake, Mr. Lascelles!" he cried, looking up with a face of consternation. "go on and leave a little room, sir, or I shall be precipitated to the bottom!"

"I cannot stir an inch farther at present," I replied; "but, quick! catch at my foot, and sway yourself up; here is room enough for us both."

Scarcely had I uttered these words when the notch on which my poor comrade hung broke off, and, falling with a rumbling noise down the face of the rock, plunged into the sea. Just as it gave way, Wolfe, with an effort of desperation, stretched himself up, and in an instant his brawny hand was clasped round my ankle. It was a perilous attempt for us both. Unsteadied by the weight, I staggered; and I would certainly have fallen from my place had I not held firmly on by a projecting mass of rock at my side. Poor Wolfe, in the meantime, saw my danger.

"Say the word, Mr. Lascelles," he cried; "say the word, and I let go my hold. Shall I come, or shall I not?"

"Come! and be quick!" was my only reply; and with one strong effort, Wolfe swung himself up, and stood at my side. The small ledge of rock on which we were now poised, was not, as I have said, more than two or three feet square; indeed, so narrow was the space, that we were obliged to clasp each other round the body to prevent ourselves from falling off. On two sides, this little platform was walled in by the adjacent rock, which rose up perpendicularly behind us, to a sufficient height to admit of our standing in a crouching position; it then took an outward direction, and, projecting horizontally forwards, hung over our heads—a black and craggy canopy. On its other two sides the platform was open, and the rock dipped sheer down from its edge, till it was lost, full fifty feet below, amid the surf and spray of the ocean. Scarcely dared we hazard a look beneath, to where our diminished galley rode buoyantly on the surging waters, so dizzy and bewildering was the prospect.

We stood for some time in silence, for there was something too appalling in our situation to admit of speech. The wind whistled and howled among the rents and fissures of the rock; the sea leaped and roared far beneath, as if eager to engulf us; and the scared seafowl flew screaming, in eddying circles, round the places where we stood.

To have attempted to descend by the same path we had come up, would have been madness; and as for mounting higher, our progress upwards seemed completely cut off by the mass of rock that hung threateningly over our head.

"Have you considered what we ought to do, Mr. Lascelles?" said Wolfe, at last. "We cannot remain here much longer; I almost think I feel the rock trembling under us." "I see nothing we *can* do," I replied. "It appears equally impossible to get either up or down."

"Why, as to getting *down*, sir," said Wolfe, "*that* we might manage by a leap; and if we had deep water to plunge into, I would not mind trying it a rope's end. But I have no notion of jumping on that broad rocky platform at the bottom, and being smashed to a jelly in the fall."

"Not to be thought of," I replied.

"But what do you advise to be done?"

"One thing, sir, I think is clear. There's no use remaining on this miserable point of rock, to be devoured piecemeal by seagulls and boobies; so, if we can't go *down*, we must just determine to go *up*, and trust to chance for finding some easier place of descent."

"Go up!" I replied.

"From the place where we stand, to go up is utterly impossible."

"Difficult, sir," said Wolfe, "but I do not think impossible. I observed this place from beneath, and I am satisfied that the black-looking canopy over our heads is merely a ledge of the rock jutting out from the main mass—just as the canopy of a pulpit, sir, juts out from the wall of the church. At least so it seemed to me from below; and I think if we could once get upon the top of it, we might then manage to mount still higher."

"*If* we could get upon the top of it," said I; "but how is this to be done?"

"I can't tell you how it is to be *done* sir," said Wolfe; "but I'll at least show you how it is to be *attempted!* Remain you, in the meantime, where you are, sir. If I succeed, I can easily pull you up after me; if I fall, when all's done, what is it but an end of Dick Wolfe, who must die one day at any rate Farewell, sir, should we never meet again."

"'Tis madness to attempt it," I cried.

"Stop! consider what you do!"

"Never say die, while there's a shot in the locker, sir; that's my maxim. So here goes!"

Before I could interfere to prevent him, the intrepid fellow stretched his hands upwards, and grasping a projecting part of our rude rocky canopy, he was in an instant swinging in mid-air by the arms. Without shifting the position of his hands, but pulling himself upwards by sheer muscular force, his head and shoulders were soon hid from my view, while his legs and the lower part of his body hung dangling over the edge of the rock.

It was a moment of painful suspense to me. As to whether he was likely to succeed in his design, or be precipitated to the bottom, I could not form the slightest conjecture, for not a sound of fear or of hope escaped the gallant fellow's lips. Slow and gradually, however, his quivering limbs were drawn upwards, till they entirely disappeared; and the next moment my ears were saluted from above by a loud and spirit-stirring "Hurrah!"

That he had succeeded in reaching the top of the ledge, which hung frowning over the place where I stood, I was now certified: but how I should be able to follow him in so difficult an ascent, still seemed a mystery. Presently, however, a bare arm was suspended over the edge of the canopy, the huge brawny tendons of which seemed almost sufficient to lift the rock itself. At the same time the voice of Wolfe was heard hallooing from above:

"All's right, Mr. Lascelles. Catch hold of my hand, and trust yourself to me."

"Are you firm?" I cried out.

"Ay, ay, Sir' as the rock itself."

"Then hold fast—here goes!"

Stretching myself up as far as I could, I succeeded in grasping him with both my hands round the wrist. For one moment I was swinging to and fro in the air; the next I stood in safety beside my trusty comrade. The space we now occupied was considerably larger than that which we had just left; but a tall mass of black rock, yet to be surmounted, frowned threateningly over us. "Follow me, Sir," said Wolfe. "We must not halt till we get to the top;" and he forthwith commenced the ascent, I following behind.

The rock here was more craggy and broken than it was below, and afforded greater facilities to the climber. Without much difficulty we succeeded in passing from one ledge to another, till at length, to our inexpressible joy, we found ourselves on the highest summit of all—a round flat space, of some fifty or sixty feet in diameter.

"Now for a splice of the main-brace, Wolfe," said I, producing a small flask of spirits.

"Ay, ay, Sir; here's luck to us down again," and the worthy coxswain quaffed as much at a draught as would have sufficed to make most heads unsteady.

Having reached the top, half of our labor was accomplished; our next anxiety was, how we were to reach the bottom.

"Had we not better try the other side of the rock?" I suggested.

"Never, Sir," said Wolfe; "it would be utter madness. The weather-side of a rock in these constant winds, becomes brittle and trustless. The very birds that hover over our heads would not venture to perch upon the weather-side of the Sugar-Loaf. But here," he continued, "is a place where we might venture. The rock here, Sir, you will observe, is shelving and rugged, and affords some opportunity of clinging by our hands, when our footing is faithless. Shall we try?"

"Certainly," I replied; "if you advise it."

"Then let us strip to the trousers, Sir. I am too old a cragsman to trust myself, in a difficult descent, with a weight of clothes upon my back. Nothing like a bare foot for a slippery footing!"

We stripped accordingly, as he directed; and having hailed the boat to lie more off, we tossed our clothes over the precipice, in such a direction that they might easily be picked up beneath. In a few minutes we were prepared to start.

"Now, Wolfe," said I, "who goes first?"

"I, of course," he replied.

"By no means," said I. "In such a situation as ours all rank sinks to the ground."

"Then, Sir," said Wolfe, with a bitter smile, "I wish the ground would sink along with it, and leave us, without further ado, to breast the waves of old mother Ocean."

"But since that's not likely to happen," I replied, "we had better settle which of us shall go first. Come! shall it be a toss-up!"

"As you please, Sir."

I gathered up a small piece of flat stone, and wetting it on one side with my togue, as I had often did at school, I tossed it twirling up into the air. "Wet, or no wet?" I cried.

"No wet!" said Wolfe; and no wet it was; so the lot to be first in the perilous descent fell to me.

"Warily, warily, Sir," said Wolfe, as I dropped over the edge of the precipice; "never loosen your hands till your foot is firm."

"My foot is firm *now*," I replied; "come along." But scarcely had I unfasted my hands from the edge of the rock, in order to allow Wolfe to follow, when the faithless prop on which I rested began to tremble beneath me. I tried to clasp some of the protruding angles in my neighborhood, to save myself. But in vain. My weight was too much for the stone on which I stood, which speedily detached itself from the parent rock, and bounded with a loud crash to the bottom.

Never shall I forget the sensations of that moment. I grasped at every angle I could reach; but all my efforts could only retard, not stop, my downward progress; and I was just about to give up to my fate, when I found myself firmly grasped by the hair of the head, and looking up, I saw Wolfe bending over the above me. With the support of his own and my own exertions, I succeeded, most unexpectedly, in once more reaching the top.

"Thank God," cried the generous fellow,

when I again stood at his side. "Had you fallen, Mr. Lascelles, I should never have forgiven myself. No! never shall it be said that Richard Wolfe permitted a boy to precede him when danger was in the question. Come on, Sir! Follow me, and trust to my directions as to placing your feet. I hope we may yet reach the bottom in safety."

"Wolfe," I replied, "I dispute precedence no longer. Go on—I follow!"

With our faces turned towards the rock, and with the utmost possible caution, we again commenced the descent; my faithful comrade constantly calling out to me as we proceeded, "Place your feet here, Mr. Lascelles, and here." At length, with considerable difficulty, but in perfect safety, we reached the bottom. The galley backed into the rock to receive us; and we had just stepped on board, when we were startled by the report of a musket. Another shot was fired. They proceeded from the look-outs I had stationed on shore.

"It's a small craft, Sir, steering for the island," said Wolfe; "we had better make all speed to be in the time to receive her."

"True," I replied. "Let us take to our oars. Stretch out, men; pull for your lives!"

A Shooting Exploit of Sheridan.—Tom Sheridan used to tell a story *for* and *against* himself, which we shall take the liberty to relate.

He was staying at Lord Craven's, at Benham (or rather Hampstead), and one day, proceeding on a shooting excursion, like Hawthorn, with only "his dog and his gun," on foot, and unattended by companion or keeper; the sport was bad—the birds few and shy—and he walked and walked in search of game, until unconsciously he entered the domain of some neighboring squire. A very short time after, he perceived advancing towards him, at the top of his speed, a jolly, comfortable-looking man, followed by a servant, armed, as it appeared, for conflict. Tom took up a position, and waited the approach of the enemy.

"Hollo! you sir," said the squire, when within half-earshot, "what are you doing here, sir, eh?"

"I'm shooting, sir," said Tom.

"Do you know where you are, sir?" said the squire.

"I'm here, sir," said Tom.

"Here, sir?" said the squire, growing angry; "and do you know where *here* is, sir? These, sir, are *my* manors; what do you think of that, sir, eh?"

"Why, sir, as to your manners," said Tom, "I can't say they seem over agreeable."

"I don't want any jokes, sir, said the squire; "I hate jokes. Who are you, sir—what are you?"

"Why, sir," said Tom, "My name is Sheridan—I am staying at Lord Craven's—I have come out for some sport—I have not had any, and I am not aware that I am trespassing."

"Sheridan!" said the squire, cooling a little, "oh, from Lord Craven's eh? Well, sir, I could not know *that*, sir—I—"

"No, sir," said Tom, "but you need not have been in a passion."

"Not in a passion, Mr. Sheridan!" said the squire; "you don't know, sir, what these preserves have cost me, and the pains and trouble I've been at with them; it's all very well for you to talk, but if you were in *my* place, I should like to know what *you* would say upon such an occasion."

"Why, sir, if I were in *your* place, under all the circumstances, I should say—I am convinced, Mr. Sheridan, you did not mean to annoy me; and as you look a good deal tired, perhaps you'l come up to my house and take some refreshment."

The squire was hit hard by this nonchalance, and (as the newspapers say), it is needless to add, acted upon Sheridan's suggestion.

"So far," said poor Tom, "the story tells *for* me—now you shall hear the sequel."

After having regaled myself at the squire's house, and after having said five hundred more good things than he swallowed; having delighted his host and half won the hearts of his wife and daughters, the sportsman proceeded on his way homeward.

In the course of his walk he passed through a farm-yard; in the front of the farm-house was a green, in the centre of which was a pond—in the pond were ducks innumerable, swimming and diving; on its verdant banks, a motley group of gallant cocks and pert partlets, picking and feeding—the farmer was leaning over the hatch of the barn, which stood near two cottages on the side of the green.

Tom hated to go back with an empty bag; and having failed in his attempts at higher game, it struck him as a good joke to ridicule the exploits of the day himself, in order to prevent any one else doing it for him; and he thought that to carry home a certain number of the inhabitants of the pond and its vicinity, would serve the purpose admirably. Accordingly, up he goes to the farmer, and accosts him very civilly—

"My good friend," says Tom, "I'll make you an offer."

"Of what, sir," says the farmer.

"Why," replies Tom, "I've been out all day fagging after birds, and haven't had a shot; now, both my barrels are loaded, I should like to take home something; what shall I give you to let me take a shot with each barrel at these ducks and fowl—I standing here, and to have whatever I kill?"

"What sort of a shot are you?" said the farmer.

"Fairish!" said Tom, "fairish!"

"And to *have* all you kill?" said the farmer, eh?"

"Exactly so," said Tom.

"Half a guinea," said the farmer.

"That's too much," said Tom. "I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you a seven shilling piece, which happens to be all the money I have in my pocket."

"Well," said the man, "hand it over."

The payment was made—Tom, true to his bargain, took his post by the barn door, and let fly with one barrel, and then with the other; and such quacking, and splashing, and screaming and fluttering, had never been seen in that place before.

Away ran Tom, and, delighted at his success, picked up first a hen, then a chicken, then fished out a dying duck or two, and so on, until he numbered eight head of domestic game, with which his bag was nobly distended.

"Those were right good shots, sir," said the farmer.

"Yes," said Tom; "eight ducks and fowls are more than you bargained for, old fellow—worth rather more, I suspect, than seven shillings—eh?"

"Why, yes," said the man, scratching his head, "I think they be, but what do I care for that—*they are none of mine.*"

"Here," said Tom, "I was once in my life *beaten*, and made off as fast as I could, for fear the right owner of the game might make his appearance—not but that I could have given the fellow that took me in seven times as much as I did, for his cunning and coolness."

A Knowing and Philosophical Baboon.—During the shooting trip with the boers, I awoke before daybreak, and I felt very cold and not inclined to sleep, I got up, and taking my gun, walked to a little ravine out of which a clear murmuring stream flashed in the moonlight and ran close past our outspan. A little distance up this kloof the fog was dense and thick, the blue and pink streaks of the morning light were beginning to illumine the peaks of the Draakensberg, but all immediately around us still acknowledged the supremacy of the pale moonlight. I wanted to see the sun rise in this lonely region, and watch the changing effects which its arrival would produce on the mountains and plains around.

Suddenly I heard a hoarse cough, and, on turning, saw indistinctly in the fog a queer little old man standing near and looking at me. I instinctively cocked my gun, as the idea of bushmen and poisoned arrows flashed across my mind. The old man instantly dropped on his hands, giving another hoarse cough, that evidently told a tale of consumptive lungs; he snatched up something beside him, which seemed to leap on his shoulders, and then he scampered off up the ravine on all fours. Before half this performance was completed, I had discovered my mistake, the little old man turned into an ursine baboon, with an infant ditto, who had come down the kloof to drink. The "old man's" cough was answered by a dozen others, at present hidden in the fog; soon however,

> Uprose the sun, the mists were curl'd
> Back from the solitary world
> which lay around."

and I obtained a view of the range of mountains gilded by the morning sun.

A large party of the old gentleman's family were sitting up the ravine, and were evidently holding a debate as to the cause of my intrusion. I watched them through my glass, and was much amused at their grotesque and almost human movements. Some of the old ladies had their olive-branches in their laps, and appeared to be "doing their hair," while a patriarchal old fellow paced backwarks and forwards with a fussy sort of look; he was evidently on sentry, and seemed to think himself of no small importance. This estimate of his dignity did not appear to be universally acknowledged, as two or three young baboons sat close behind him watching his proceedings; sometimes with the most grotesque movements and expressions they would stand directly in his path, and hobble away only at the last moment. One daring youngster followed close on the heels of the patriarch during the whole length of his beat, and gave a sharp tug at his tail as he was about to turn. The old fellow seemed to treat it with the greatest indifference, scarcely turning round at the insult. Master Impudence was about repeating the performance, when the pater, showing that he was not such a fool as he looked, suddenly sprung round, and catching the young one before he could escape, gave him two or three such cuffs, that I could hear the screams that resulted therefrom. The venerable gentleman then chucked the delinquent over his shoulder, and continued his promenade with the greatest coolness; this old baboon evidently was acquainted with the practical details of Solomon's proverb. A crowd gathered round the naughty child, who, childlike, seeing commisseration, shrieked all the louder. I can fancy I cou'd see the angry glances of the mamma, as she took her dear little pet in her arms and removed it from a repetition of such brutal treatment.

The Windsor Forest Ghost.—Considerable excitement and alarm have been created for several weeks past in consequence of a supposed ghost having been seen on the lonely road between the cavalry barracks at Spital and Windsor Forest. This frightful apparition nightly made its appearance to the terror of many, its general haunts having been in the neighborhood of the new cemetery adjoining the Great Park, and where it usually disappeared. All attempts to unravel the mystery of this hideous nocturnal visitor have hitherto been unsuccessful. On Friday night last his ghostship made a desperate attack upon a gentleman's groom, returning to Spittal, to his master's residence, and from the rough handling the poor fellow received it was quite evident that the spectre was something more than a shadow, as it succeeded in belaboring the unfortunate groom most unmercifully, and knocking him into a ditch, when it disappeared. The apparition was seen for the first time abont three weeks ago by the sexton, who resides at the entrance of the cemetery, when it was sitting upon the gate at the entrance to the burial ground. After the affrighted sexton had sufficiently recovered his alarm, he stated that the spectre, which was robed in white, appeared to be between eight and nine feet in height. Several females have been dreadfully frightened by it, and the husband of one of the women named Rush, a private in the 2d Life Guards, dressed himself in female attire, and, armed with a loaded pistol, hid himself in a hedge in order, as he said, to shoot the spectre. This man, however, through the vigilance of the police, who had been on the look-out, was discovered in his hiding place, and a suspicion naturally fell on the Life Guardsman, and he is now being called upon by the borough authorities to prove that he is not the identical would-be ghost. A party well armed with horsewhips have been nightly on the watch for his ghostship, with the determination, if they catch him, to administer such a castigation as he will remember to the day of his death.

[London Morning Star.

A Singular Invitation to Dinner.—Lord Dufferin, his fast sailing yacht, joined the expedition of Prince Napoleon, in 1856, and accompanied the Reine Hortense till high up into the Arctic Ocean. Afterwards, separating from his French companions, the noble lord went to Spitzbergen, landing in the English bay, where he deposited his card in a tin box under a little stone hill, erected a pyramidal form; the card invited its finder to a good dinner. This invitation remained for two years unnoticed; till recently the Swedish Magister Torell, who, in company of Nordenskjold and Herr Ovennerstedt, a student from Finland, undertook a scientific expedition from Hammerfest to Spitzbergen, discovered the tin box, and now intends, we learn from the Scandinavian papers, to travel to Ireland next Spring, expressly to present Lord Dufferin with his card, and to accept his invitation. Collections which these enterprizing Swedish-Finnish travellers have made at Spitbergen, have safely arrived from Hammerfest at Lund.

FACETIÆ.

Literary Curiosity.—The following is a droll poetic effusion in dog Latin, with a translation into English. The Latin is an Address to the Sea, and the English an Address to Mary:

TONIS AD RESTO MARE.

O Mare, æva si forme,
Formæ ure tonitru,
Iambecum as amandum
Olet Hymen promptu?
Mihi his vetas an ne se,
As humeno crebi;
Olet mecum marito te,
Or ka, Beta, Pi.

TONY'S ADRESS TO MARY.

Oh, Mary, heave a sigh for me,
For me, your Tony true;
I am becomes as a man dumb
O let Hymen prompt you!
My eyo is vet as any sea,
As you may know hereby;
O let me come, Mary, to tea,
Or eat a bit o' pie.

Alas! plano more merctrix;
Mi ardor vel uno:
Inferiam ure arte is base;
Tolerat me urebo.
Ah me! ve ara scilicet,
To laudu vimen tuus;
Hiatu as arandum sex,
Illuc Ionicus.

Alas! play no more merry tricks
My ardor vell you know;
In fear I am your heart is base,
Tolerate me, your beau.
Ah me! ve are asilly set,
To laud you vimen thus;
I hate you as a random sex,
I'll luck I only curse.

Heu! sed heu! vexen imago,
Mi mises, mare sta:
O canta redit in mihi!
Hibernus arida.
A veri vafer heri si,
Mihi resolves indu,
Totius olet Hymen cum,
Accepta tonitru.

You said, you vixin, I may go,
My missus Mary, stay;
O, can't you read it in my eye,
I burn as arid hay?
A very vafer here I sigh—
My eye resolves in dew;
To tie us, oh let Hymen come!
Accept a Tony true.

Ducks am Not Before de House.—At a recent discussion meeting, held by negroes, the question of the evening was, "Which am de mudder of the chicken—de hen wot lay de egg, or de hen wot hatches de chick?" The question was warmly debated, and many reasons *pro* and *con*, were urged and combatted, when a shrewd fellow put the case thus: "Spose dat you set one dozen ducks' eggs under a hen, and they hatch, which am de mudder—de duck or de hen?" This was a poser, but the chairman extricated them from the difficulty. Rising from his chair, in all the pride of conscious superiority, he announced—"Ducks am not before de house; chickens am de question: derefore I rule de ducks out;" and so he did, to the complete overthrow of those who held a different opinion.

Wooden Nutmegs Beaten all to Pieces.—A correspondent of The Homestead gives the following:—

"It won't do to laugh at Connecticut any longer for wooden nutmegs. New Hampshire has beat her, and must be the banner State for roguery. I see in the newspapers that the Legislature of that State has been obliged to repeal the laws offering a bounty for the destruction of crows, in consequence of the practice which has prevailed of *procuring crows' eggs and hatching them under hens, and bringing forward the brood for the bounty.*"

Who never turns to the left?—A wheelwright.

The man who was on the brink of despair committed suicide by throwing himself over.

Snooks's invitation from Brown, "A goose to-morrow—shall be happy to see you to dinner."

Let me have a pound of oysters, my good man, will you?"—"Pound, sir! we don't sell them by weight, we sell them by measure."—"Then Let me have a yard."

There seems to be a chance of getting a current through the Atlantic cable. A genius remarks that he don't care a *fig* for the *currents* if they only give us a few *fresh dates.*

"Papa, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said one of the smart lads of this generation, "and what do you think came up?"—"Why, potatoes, of course." "No, indeed, ther came up a drove of hogs, and ate them all."

An Englishman in Prussia, where the people are much given to horse eating, was asked at the table d'hote if he would try a little of their favorite viand. "No, I thank you," he replied; "I object altogether to the horse being in the *carte.*"

A gipsy woman once promised for half-a-crown to show two young ladies their future husbands' faces in a pail of water. They looked and exclaimed, "Why we see nothing but our own faces!"—"Well," said the gipsy, "those faces will be your husbands' when you are married."

A gentleman in New Orleans was agreeably surprised the other day to find a plump turkey served up for his dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was obtained. "Why, sir," replied sambo, "dat turkey has been roosting on our fence tree nights, so dis morning I seize him for de rent ob de fence."

An editor says that when he was in prison for libelling a justice of the peace, he was requested by the jailer "to give the prison a puff."

"Ah, are you still alive, then?" said a fellow, on meeting one whom he had injured.

"Yes," replied the other, "and kicking," suiting the action to the word.

Listening to a lady who was pouring but a stream of talk, Jerrold whispered to the person next him, "She'll be coughing soon, and then we can strike in."

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

A Large Number of Catholic Children Dismissed from a Boston Public School for Refusing to Join in Protestant Religious Exercises.—We learn from a telegraphic despatch dated Boston, March 15, that two or three hundred Catholic children attending the Eliot School, in the north part of that city, refused to join in chanting the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, in conformity with the rules of the public school and that a large number have been dismissed from the school in consequence.

Pastoral Letter of Archbishop Alemany.—The San Francisco Monitor contains the following Pastoral Letter, addressed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany to the clergy of his Archdiocese, on the subject of the American College at Rome:

San Francisco, Jan. 31, 1859.

Rev. Dear Sir: The Prelates of the United States, deeply impressed with the many advantages which the Church in this country would derive from instituting, in the capital of the Christian world, an Ecclesiastical Seminary for the education of young aspirants to the American ministry, have repeatedly expressed their wishes to the Holy Father on the subject, and earnestly solicited his approval.

By letters dated the 12th February, 1856, and addressed to the Bishops of the United States, the common Father of the faithful, to whom, in the person of St. Peter, the Lord committed the care of "feeding his lambs and sheep," not only cordially approved of so important an undertaking, but was even graciously pleased to co-operate most efficiently in the work, by the magnificent donation of a large and spacious building. A noble structure, formerly occupied by a community of religious, in every way suited for a Seminary, and a stately church adjoining it, have been purchased by his Holiness for that purpose, and placed at the disposal of the Bishops of America. "Wherefore we rejoice," says the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, in the name of the Holy Father, "that, after the example of all christian countries, a nation so illustrious as America may now possess, within the Eternal City, and under the eye of the Supreme Pontiff, an institution where its chosen children of the sanctuary may be educated in all the learning, and imbibe the virtues befitting so sublime a calling." Leaving it to the zeal and prudence of the several Bishops of the States to adopt whatever means they may deem most efficient to further so desirable an object, the Holy Father urgently exhorts them to fit out this Seminary as speedily as possible, and prepare it for the reception of American students; and for that purpose, to appeal to the generosity and acknowledged liberality of the faithful committed to their pastoral charge.

Wishing, Rev. Sir, to co-operate most heartily with the other Bishops of the United States, in supporting an institution of such vital importance to the interests of religion in this country, and of which we have so often deplored the want, we beg leave now, most earnestly, to recommend it to your zeal and to the charity of the Catholics of the Archdiocese of San Francisco. The rapid progress of the faith, and the daily increasing demand of the Catholics throughout the Union for pastors to break the bread of life to the little ones of Jesus, render it an imperative duty on the Chief Pastors to labor with energy to supply their wants, by procuring zealous and efficient co-operators. Ecclesiastical Seminaries, it is true, have been established in the various Dioceses of the States, for the purpose of supplying our most urgent wants; and they have furnished, and will continue to furnish, with God's blessing, a large number of efficient missionaries; but as a sufficient number of priests cannot be spared from the active exercise of the Ministry to conduct these Seminaries, many of them cannot afford those advantages which the student of Divinity would possess in a higher and more fully organized establishment, such as it is the wish of the Bishops of the United States, with the aid and sanction of the Holy Father, to render the American College in Rome. Where can the young student be more thoroughly educated in the various and intricate duties of the holy ministry, or imbibe the full spirit of the priesthood and the fervor of a missionary, than in Rome, the cradle of Christianity, and the fruitful mother of so many Apostles?

Instructed by Professors who have made Divinity the study of their lives, and at the feet of the successor of St. Peter—walking amidst the graves of the countless martyrs, and surrounded by so many glorious evidences of the past struggles and splendor of the Spouse of Christ—he possesses advantages for study in every branch of ecclesiastical learning, of which he would necessarily be deprived in a Diocesan Seminary. Other nations have their colleges at Rome, where young men from every clime and country are educated and ordained. The English and Irish colleges have stood there for centuries, under the protection of successive Pontiffs, and during the dark ages of the Penal code, have sent forth many a pious and learned priest to console his countrymen, and many a martyr to shed his blood for the ancient faith. The day has come, we hope, when America too shall have her college in the Mother City, and thus, if possible, be more closely linked to that great centre of Catholic unity. The deep interest which his Holiness takes in our spiritual welfare, and the appeal of the Bishops to the liberality of the faithful, will meet in America a prompt and generous response. In our Diocese of San Francisco, where "the harvest is so great and the laborers so few," Catholics must feel more than an ordinary interest in the establishment of this Seminary. It is, therefore, with full confidence that we appeal to their charitable aid in carrying out an undertaking so dear to the heart of the Holy Father, and so well calculated to promote the glory of God and the salvation of souls. You will, therefore, Rev. Sir, recommend this good work zealously to the flock committed to your care, and commencing on the first Sunday after the receipt of this letter, announce to the faithful in each of your churches and stations, that a collection will be taken up for the above object, appointing, after the announcement, a Sunday for each congregation to contribute. The proceeds you will please to forward to us.

Yours truly, in Christ,
†JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

Falling of the Floor of St. Mary's Church in Oswego, and Loss of Life—Four Persons Killed and many others Injured.—The most awful calamity occurred last evening at St. Mary's (Catholic) Church that has ever transpired in this city, says the Oswego Palladium of the 10th inst. A mission was opened at the church on Sunday last by missionaries belonging to the Order of Redemptorists, and the congregations have been immense every evening since, every seat being crowded and the aisles also, with interested listeners of all classes of citizens. Last evening another overwhelming audience had assembled to listen to a discourse on the subject of "The Last Judgment." The church was literally packed with people. The exercises of the evening had just commenced, or were about to commence, when about one-third of the floor, immediately in front of the altar, gave way, from the immense weight, and fell to the basement, precipitating about one-third of the audience, in an indiscriminate mass, into the abyss below.

The scene that ensued is beyond the power of language to describe. The groans, shrieks, prayers and supplications of the mass of human beings thus thrown into a confused heap into the chasm below, as well as the horror stricken mass beside in the other part of the house, were awful beyond description. Those who were uppermost in the precipitated mass struggled to escape by climbing up and over each other, trampling under those beneath.

A universal panic seized the whole of the assemblage instantly. A terrific rush was made by those on that part of the floor not fallen, to escape from the house, amid the shrieks and groans of those being trampled under foot.

The alarm was soon spread by the shouts and lamentations of the frantic crowd, and the bells were rung, supposing it to be fire, and the firemen all turned out.

As soon as the mass of people had left the church, a number of men, together with Mr. Cuardet and the redemptorist priests, Joel H. Warn and others, rushed to the relief of the unfortunate people, who were lying dying, and even dead. Many women were taken out of the church insensible—some with broken limbs, some dead. How many were actually dead or died subsequently, or how many were seriously injured, it was impossible to tell last evening, as numbers were carried away by friends and acquaintances of whom nothing in particular could be learned, except that several were known to be in an unconscious state, and many were seriously injured. One man, Lawrence Muraay, brother-in-law of Luke Rattigan, member of the Oswego Guard, was taken out dead; also Mrs. Mary Carlin and Mrs. Bridget Langdon, who were conveyed to the house of R. H. Martin, Esq., opposite, where both soon expired. Another woman, Mrs. Margaret Hennessy, was taken to the residence of Mr. Kane, where she also expired in a short time.

Financial Report of the Baltimore Cathedral.—The following is a statement of the receipts and payments for the Catholic Cathedral Church of Baltimore, for the year ending March 1, 1859:

Receipts—Balance on hand March 1st, 1858, $1,118 95; pew rents, $6,011 78; grave yard, $2,639 86; Sunday collections, $1,970 43; Equitable Insurance Co., $2 54; total, $11,743 57.

Payments—Salaries, $3,051 25; interest, $1,-180 78; expenses for church and premises, $4,-679 49; debt extinguished, $891 50; balance on hand March 1, 1859, $1,940 55; total, $11,743 57.

Items of Expenses—Roof, $2,759 11; cleaning paintings, $255; candles, gas, oil, coal, furnaces, &c., $468 16; bringing water to Sacristy, $116 23; taxes, including arrears, $684 98; palm, grave yard, police, $167 57; out-houses, water rent, gate, $58 49; insurance, Calvert Hall, $78; sacred vessels, $28 80; vestments, $54; printing, $8; probat and error, $1 16; total, $4,679 49.

Cathedral Debt—Cathedral debt March 1, 1858, $21,630; Calvert Hall debt, March 1, 1858, $5,-265,30; total, $26,895 30. Cathedral debt March 1, 1859, $20,738 50; Calvert Hall debt March 1, 1859, $5,265 30; total, $26,003 80.

M. Courtney Jenkins, Treasurer.

The United German and French Roman Catholic Burying Ground Society (says The Buffalo Catholic Sentinel of the 12th inst.) is the name of a new Society recently organized in this city. An area of fifteen acres have been purchased at Pine Hill, about four miles from the centre of the city, near Genesee street Plank-road, and near the new city line. The ground is beautifully located and elevated, and will shortly be laid out in family lots and ready for use, and will be found well adapted for a resting place to the departed.

At a meeting of the representatives of the several German and French congregations, held at St. Mary's School-House, February 24, 1859, for the purpose of electing trustees for the United French and German Roman Catholic Cemetery, the following gentlemen were elected:

F. Munchauer, Mr. Richert, F. Kins, Mr. Bartolde, John Schwartz, Joseph Beilman, Joseph Diebold, Peter Ripont, Stephen Bettinger.

Officers Elect—President, John Schwartz; Vice President, Peter Ripont; Secretary, F. Munschauer; Treasurer, F. Qins.

FOREIGN.

"Seceders from Oxford."—The Morning Advertiser says the following is a list of members of the University of Oxford who have seceded to the Church of Rome up to the present time:

University College—Rev. F W Faber, M A, late Fellow; Rev. J C Algar, M A, Fellow; Rev. J C Robertson, M A; Rev. W Maskell, M A, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter; Rev. W Anderson, M A.

Balliol College—Rev. W G Ward, M A, Fellow; Rev. F Oakeley, M A, Fellow; Rev. G Talbot, M A, Fellow; Rev. J M Capes, M A; G Teckell, Esq, M A, Stowell Civil Law, Fellow; Rev. J Plumer, M A; E R P Bastard, M A; Rev. E Walford, M A, Scholar; C Cholmondeley, Esq; Rev. H N Oxenham, M A, Scholar; Rev. W Wegg-Prosser, Esq, B A; Robert Simpson, Esq.

Merton College—Venerable Archdeacon Manning, M A, late Fellow; James R Hope, Esq, M A, late Fellow; Rev E S Bathurst, M A, late Fellow; Rev. J H Pollen, M A, Fellow.

Exeter College—Rev. J B Morris, M A, Fellow; Rev. F S Bowles, M A, Fellow; J D Belgrains, Esq, M A; Rev. E E Estcourt, M A; Nath. Golsmid, Esq, M A; Rev. Danvers Clarke, M A; L M Mackenzie, Esq, B A; Rev. C Cox, B A; Rev. C Thomas, B A; Rev. A Dayman, B A; Walter Buckle, Esq; W Lockhart, Esq; T H King, Esq.

Oriel College—Rev. J H Newman, B D, Fellow; Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, late Fellow; A Christie, Fellow; Rev. H J Coleridge, Fellow; Rev. James Orr, B A; Rev S P Rooke, M A; Rev. Daniel Parsons, M A; Rev. C B Bridges, M A; Rev. F R Neve, M A; Rev. G D Ryder, M A; Rev. H W Wilberforce, M A; Rev. R Ward, M A; Rev. R Gordon, M A; R Williams, Esq, M A; Rev. J R Shortland, M A; Rev. R Simpson, M A; Wm Monsell, Esq; Rev. H M Walker, B A.

Queen's College—F C Ellis, Esq; Walter Workman, Esq.

New College—Nicholas Darnell, Esq, M A, Fellow.

Lincoln College—Robert Walker, Esq, Fellow.

All Souls' College—Rev. J Wynne, B C L; Rev. E B Dean, D C L, Fellow.

Magdalen College—Rev. R Waldo Sibthrop, B D, Fellow; Rev. W Palmer, M A, Fellow; Rev. Bernard Smith, late Fellow; Rev. W Wheeler, B D, late Fellow; Rev. E Coffin, A M, Demy; Rev. J G Wenham, B A, Demy.

Brasenose College—Rev. J Walker, M A; Rev. H Formby, M A; Rev. E Caswell, M A; Rev. C B Garside, M A; Rev. G Case, M A; Rev. R R J Butler, M A; Rev. W Scott, Fellow; Rev. R Stanton, B A; Rev. Josiah Dixon; Rev. R K Sconce, B A; J. Leigh, Esq; T F Wetherell, Esq; D C Lathbury, Esq, B A.

Corpus Christi College—Rev. R Gell Macmullen, B D, Fellow; Rev. J S Northcote, M A, late Fellow; Rev. T Mevrick, M A.

Christ Church—Rev. W G Penny, M A; Rev. Ambrose St. John, M A; Rev. C H Collyns, M A; Rev. W Wingfield, M A; Rev. R A Coffin, M A; Rev. H G Coope, M A; Rev. D Watts Russell, M A; Rev. W Scratton, M A; Rev. F Balston, M A; Rev. G Crawley, M A; C R Scott, Murray, Esq, B A; J Bouglas, Esq, B A; E W Gordon, Esq; Edward Purbrick, Esq; J J Saint, Esq, B A.

Trinity College—R Ornsby, Esq, M A, Fellow; Rev. J L Patterson, S C L; W G Palgrave, Esq; J E Bowden, Esq; R B Phillips, Esq, M A; W P Neville, Esq, M A.

St. John's College—Rev. F New, M A, Fellow; Rev. C S Laprimandaye, M A; Rev. H Bittleston, M A; Rev. F W Trenow; J Grant, Esq; R Simpson, Esq; J Ellis, Esq; H Denny, Esq.

Jesus College—Rev. D Lewis, M A, Fellow; Rev. E S Foulkes, B D, Fellow; Rev. H Lloyd, AM, Scholar.

Wadham College—Rev. T W Allies, M A, late Fellow; Rev. E H Ballard, M A; G J H Bonus, Esq.

Pembroke College—Rev. H J Marshall, B A; Rev. W Harper; F Renouf, Esq.

Worcester College—Rev. F Hathaway, M A, Fellow; Rev. C Seager, M A; J J Calman, Esq, BA; G F Ballard, Esq.

St. Mary's Hall—Rev. J M Glennie, B A; Rev. T N Harper, B A.

Magdalen Hall—Rev. G Burder, M A.

The Catholic Oaths in the British Parliament—Defeat of the Government.—This subject was brought up on a motion of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald that the House resolve itself into committee, to consider the act 10 Geo. IV., chap. 7, in relation to the oath thereby required to be taken and subscribed to by Roman Catholics, instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and adjuration. He proposed to repeal four clauses of the oath taken by the Catholics—the one whereby the opinion was disclaimed that a prince deposed by the Pope might be lawfully murdered by his subjects was, in the last degree, insulting and offensive to those who were compelled to take it. The clause declaring the oath to be taken without equivocation was likewise injurious as well as useless. The clause in the oath relating to the settlement of "property," was likewise useless. On these three points he did not anticipate any opposition. The clause disclaiming all intention of subverting the Protestant religion would be opposed, but it was, as he said, uncertain, unintelligible, and open to various interpretations. All he demanded for the Catholics was, that they should obtain those terms of equality with Protestants which they had a right to demand. [Applause.]

Mr. Fagan seconded the motion. He referred to the measure brought forward by Mr Miall for the secularisation of the church property, on which he was prevented voting by the terms of the oaths. It was most unfair that he should thus be precluded from giving a vote which all other members were not prevented giving, except those who had taken the oath.

Mr. Adams regretted that the subject had been brought forward as tending to disturb the harmony existing between Protestants and Catholics. The oath was finally settled after the passing of the Emancipation act any it was neither just nor prudent to disturb the definite contract thus concluded.

Mr. C. Fortescue, as a Protestant, supported the motion. It would have been better at once to deny to Catholics the right of voting on church questions than to impose on them the oath which in no way added to the security of the Protestant religion.

The Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Whiteside) regretted that the motion had been brought forward at this particular time, risking the danger of inflaming the religious passions of the country. The Emancipation act had been obtained on condition that these oaths should be taken, and it was most unfair to turn round and declare that these oaths were useless and not abiding. The oath had the sanction of the great names of Catholic emancipators. Yet this very oath on which those eminent men relied when they urged the admission of Catholics to Parliament, was now declared frivolous. He further adduced in support of the oath the authority of Sir Robert Peel. He then proceeded to defend the various clauses of the oath, which were he contended, very reasonable and just.

Lord John Russell declared it to be the duty of the Legislature to review from time to time the oaths which it had imposed, and to abrogate such as had become useless or insulting. If there had been such a compact as had been asserted, there was nothing to preclude the wisdom of Parliament, if it thought fit from framing a simple or a Bible oath. He discussed severally the four clauses of the oath which it was sought to alter, pointed out the objections to them, and asked if the Protestants of 1859 might not be wiser than the Protestants of 1829? He argued against the oath upon the broad ground that persons holding the high office of legislators ought not to be bound to the course which they ought to pursue. If the Protestant establishment wished to be maintained, it would not be by the imposition of oaths, nor would it be destroyed by the votes of the few Roman Catholic members of the House, but by those of the advocates of the voluntary principle. He claimed for the Legislature the absolute right of appealing and voting according to the dictates of their consciences.

Mr. Newdegate said that the doctrines of persecution were at this moment openly preached by the Roman Catholics in France and practised in Naples. The Roman Catholics were at this moment striving to establish their supremacy in this country, and he declared that Protestantism required the safeguard of this oath. The Catholics were no more aggrieved now than they were when first admitted into the legislature.

Mr. Maguire cordially supported the motion.

After some observations from Lord Claude milton and Mr. P. O'Brien,
Mr. Secretary Walpole said that the ques- n was not whether if they had now to frame oath they would frame it in the present ape, but whether it was prudent to alter it . Any such alteration as that proposed uld excite alarm in the country. Protest- s would ask whether the Catholics med- ted a new line of conduct because they de- nded this change. Above all, when a ques- n was settled after long consideration, let m beware how they re-open it.
Mr. V. Smith said that an act of justice ght not to be refused because an unreasona- alarm would be excited in the Protestant nd. The only oath necessary was that of premacy.
Mr. Spooner said, in reference to an asser- made in the debate, that he did not in- d to abandon the Maynooth question, but t he should bring it forward at the proper ne. The oath was framed to control the duct of Roman Catholics and was part and rcel of the Act of 1829.
Mr. Fitzgerald replied, after which the se divided, when the resolution was car- d amid loud cheers, by 122 to 113.
The house then went into committee, when notion was made for leave to introduce a l founded on the resolution. This motion s opposed, and a second division took place, en it was carried by 120 to 105.
The house resumed, and leave was given to ng in the bill.
pon the result of this important motion Dublin Freeman's Journal makes the fol- ing remarks:
We have just received from our London cor- pondent, the brief, though important, spe- l telegram which we subjoin—for which we place other matter—announcing that Min- rs, having taken their stand upon the old nciples of bigotry and intolerance, have ught upon themselves a signal defeat. y have but recently taken credit to them- es for religious toleration in not opposing admission of Jews to Parliament, and in nniescing in such changes of the oaths to be en as would open a free entrance to the rew, and endow him with all the privil- s and powers of a constituent part of the ate. The Jews form a hardly appreciable ority in the Empire, yet every Jew is now to enter Parliament, and to enter it un- ered by any oath or other restriction. Catholic public, on the other hand, form rly one-third of the whole population, and n it is proposed that a Catholic member ll be free to exercise his discretion on all ics that are brought before the house as er members of the Legislature—that the is which limit his discretion be abolished at clauses in the oaths which are offen- in their suggestion, and to take which is to be a penal grievance by Catholic gen- en, shall be removed, the spirit of tolera- departs, bigotry revives, and the whole isterial force is whipped up to perpetuate nsult and an outrage upon Catholic feel-
The effort was, however, defeated, and gh the battle was twice renewed, each the Minister was left in a minority. The ion of Mr. Fitzgerald for going into com- tee was opposed by the Ministerial party, ably sustained by the Liberal party.
he following is the special telegram which ted from London Feb. 5:
The Derby administration has received its blow from Ireland. The Right Hon. J. Fitzgerald (late Attorney-General for Ire-) has just defeated them on his motion committee of the whole house to consid- e act 10 George IV, c. 7, in relation to the thereby required to be taken and sub- bed instead of the oaths of allegiance, su- macy and abjuration. The right hon. gen- an introduced his motion in a temperate, r and able statement. He was ably sec- d by Mr. William Fagan, and admirably orted by Chichester Fortescue. The At- ey-General for Ireland (Mr. Whiteside) mpted a reply, but it was labored special ding, and too 'professional,' to remove favorable impression made on the house by two gentlemen I have named. It was evi- from the manner of Mr. Whiteside that eenly felt a crisis was pending, that he in a dilemma, and should submit to de-
He complained of the time as inopportune, and spoke of the danger of stirring up rious animosities! The temper of the e was not with him, especially as some ed to think, from the manœuverings of "whips," that the learned gentleman was king "against time"—but the result was itable. The division took place, and there d:

For Mr. Fitzgerald's motion, . .	122
Against it, ...	113
Majority against Government, .	9

When the result was announced it was ed by a loud, long and most enthusiastic r.
Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, well knowing how se his victory, then slipped forward, and, l loud and reiterated cheering, handed the irman of Committee a resolution to the t that leave should be given him (the irman) to introduce a measure to give ef- to the resolution the House had just come The Government again resisted, and were n signally defeated. The house at once ded, when the numbers were—

For leave, ...	120
Against leave, ...	105
Majority against Ministers, . .	15

"Do you recollect that Lord Palmerston, on the China affair, dissolved Parliament on an adverse majority of 14? and, if I don't mistake, he resigned on the assassination affair on an adverse majority of precisely the same number—14.
"This result was also received with cheering. The excitement between two divisions was absolutely intense. The whippers-in of the Government were most active—they sought recruits everywhere—they seemed to have become endowed with the power of ubiquity—but to no purpose. The scene was really one of extraordinary excitement. I should not omit to state that Lord John Russell spoke warmly and with point in favor of the first motion."

Erection of a New Roman Catholic Church in Dundalk.—Notwithstanding the spacious accommodations afforded to the Catholics of this town and neighborhood, by the splendid Cathedral of St. Patrick, as also by the Fairy Chapel in the South Ward, the Very Rev. Dean Keiran, having found that the increasing number of his flock demanded the building of another sacred edifice, called, on Sunday last, a meeting of his parishioners, to consult with them on the steps necessary to be taken. The Very Rev. gentleman informed them that a suitable site for a church had been procured in the North Ward of Dundalk, which when built would be a considerable convenience to persons living in that locality, and he hoped they would kindly assist him in taking the necessary steps to carry out such a laudable undertaking. It is needless, we feel convinced, to state that the Catholics of Dundalk responded instantly and generously to the zealous wishes of their much beloved and revered pastor.
The gentlemen appointed to act as collectors immediately divided the town into districts, and in two or three days raised the munificent sum of £2,000 towards the new church. [Newry Examiner.

The Pope and the Powers.—Cardinal Antonelli is said to have addressed a despatch to the Cabinet of Vienna, stating that no communication can be received at Rome from any foreign power, relating to the domestic matters of the Church. It is also reported in Paris that the Pope delivered a Latin harangue to his cardinals, *in consistorio secreto*, on the objectionable nature of the pamphlet entitled "Napoleon III, and Italy." His Holiness is said to object entirely to the dominions of the Church coming under discussion at the Paris Conference. He considers most of European monarchs to be heretically inclined, and that Austria is now his only faithful ally. [London Star.

Cochin China.—Despatches received from Cochin China announce that the Viceroy of Cambodge, who fifteen months since withdrew from the Emperor of Annam, and refused to execute the sanguinary decrees published against the Catholics, had, in November last, again changed his policy, and placed his troops under the orders of the Emperor. Under these circumstances, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly had resolved to attack Cambodge without delay, to prevent the junction of the two armies, and to defeat them one after the other.

Catholic Missions in the South Seas.—On Thursday, in the brig Phantom, there left Sydney, for new Caledonia, five Catholic priests, four lay brothers, and three ladies, Sisters of Mercy. These good religious belong to the Order of Mary, commonly called Marists. They had attended High Mass at the Church of St. Charles, Ryde, on the previous Sunday, preparatory to their departure. Upwards of twenty religious, we believe, have passed through Sydney, on their way to these missions, during the present year. Of three ladies who left us on Thursday, one was with the French army during the campaign in the Crimea.
[Freeman's Journal (Sydney,) Nov. 20.

Miss Collins, a young lady of fortune, entered upon her noviciate as a Sister of Mercy, at Melbourne, on the 5th November. The Cathedral Church of St. Francis was filled on the occasion, the attendance of the fair sex predominating. [Ibid.

The Bishop of Northampton (England) has returned from Rome. Dr. Manning is expected in ten days. It is curious to observe the care with which "publicity" is avoided as to any fact which appears to favor the Catholic religion. A few days ago the Roman correspondent of The Post announced: "Dr. Manning is preaching every Sunday at the Church of San Carlo, in the Corso, at Rome, to a very numerous congregation of Protestants, who crowd to hear the ex-Archdeacon expound the motives which induced him to change the Anglican for the Roman faith." This has gone the round of the London press, with the omission of the words "of Protestants," by which, of course, the passage is made unmeaning. We have noticed a similar change in Mr. Albert Smith's lectures on China. At first he said that no doubt Chinamen might be converted to Christianity, but that people ought to know that of fifty such converts forty-nine were to the Roman Church.

Religious Intolerance in Sweden—Prosecution of a Catholic Priest.—Some few months ago was recorded the action of the intolerant laws of Sweden, whereby six poor women were condemned to expatriation for having, by private judgment and the grace of God, embraced the one true and holy faith of the Catholic Church. It is true that they had the consolation of being accompanied in their banishment by their husbands and children, and our readers will recollect that several were invited to, and received a religious welcome from the Catholic city of Lyons, in France, which glories in being the cradle and headquarters of the holy work of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith. To-day we have to communicate the following painful specimen of Protestant intolerance in Norway:
The Supreme Court of Christiana, in Norway, has confirmed a decision imposing a fine on M. Lichtle, a Catholic of that place, for not having, as required by law, communicated to the local authorities the names of certain parties who were converted from Protestantism to Catholicism, and were consequently his parishioners. On the 26th and 27th of January the case was brought before a full court, on appeal of Mr. Lichtle, and in presence of a numerous audience, who evinced much interest in the proceedings. The Judges, after having deliberated an hour and a half, pronounced sentence as follows; "John Claudius Lichtle, Catholic Curate of the Parish of Christiania, is condemned to pay the sum of twenty specie dollars to the State, for having intentionally omitted the names of several of his parishioners from the official list sent in to the authorities. Further, he is condemned to pay the costs of the proceedings, which includes the fees of the counsel for the prosecution." An eloquent and brilliant appeal, in favor of the priest, was uselessly made by Mr. Laus. The following are the points on which are founded the accusation and condemnation. The Catholic Curate had omitted from the list of his parishioners, sent in to the authorities at the end of the year 1857, the name of a lady (Mlle. Saloos) who wished not to be publicly returned as a Catholic for fear of the trials and sufferings—that is, banishment from her native land—which her profession of the Catholic religion would draw down upon her. The Rev. Mr. Lichtle, called on for his defence, stated that he did not think it his duty, nor had he any right, to insert the name of this lady on the official list of his parishioners, because, first, the law respecting dissenters from the State religion refuses to consider any person such who, having once belonged to the State Church, does not make a declaration to their minister of their having ceased to belong to it. Now Mdlle. Saloos had not yet fulfilled this condition; therefore, in the eye of the law she was not a dissenter, and the priest could not insert her name on his list.
A second reason which prevented the priest from denouncing this lady, was that she had made her profession of the Catholic faith to himself alone, and under the seal of secresy. Of course he could not conscientiously reveal to the world what was known to him only under the seal of secresy—he could not become an informer. These reasons were well developed in a pamphlet which he published, as also in the address which he made before the Supreme Tribunal. Mr. Lichtle's counsel pleaded that before the enactment of the law of 1845 such a proceeding as the present could not have occurred, and he further showed that there was still in existence an ancient and valuable law, whereby a minister of any religious denomination who should reveal, even if under the coercion of judicial interrogation, a fact or information which he should have learned under the sacred seal of secresy, rendered himself liable to dismissal and fine. Briefly, he contended that Mr. Lichtle had (as a foreigner) understood and interpreted the law as common sense would dictate to any man, and that there was no proof of his having wilfully and knowingly transgressed the law, because in that case the only penal law to apply to him—*a Catholic and a foreigner*—would fix him as guilty of a lie. A second accusation against Mr. Lichtle was that he had omitted from his official list of parishioners (which is required to state the age, condition, places of residence, &c.; also whether any have left the church, and the reception of any one into it,) the names of six persons which had appeared in a preliminary list. Mr. Lichtle's defence or explanation was that those names were those of persons who resided, some thirty, and some one hundred leagues distant; that he never saw them unless he happened to pass in their neighborhood, and that for a long time he had known nothing of them, and therefore he thought that for for the sake of strict accuracy they should be omitted, as he did not even know whether they were still in Norway, or had conformed to Protestantism. The court, without ascertaining the fact of the existence of these persons, found him guilty of the omission, and he was accordingly sentenced as stated. [Galignani's Messenger of Paris, in its number of the 24th of February, remarks: "The decision of the court has created a great sensation in Norway."] All sensible and well-meaning Norwegians are utterly surprised and confused at the proceedings, as henceforward a Catholic priest will be held to be, on conviction, liable to transportation or penal servitude, if he fail to denounce the names of any party who may become reconciled to the church.

OUR LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

NATIONAL.

Senate.—The extraordinary session called by the President is over, without effecting anything. They have not unloosed one knot of the tangled web of legislation left by the Thirty-fifth Congress as a memento of their industry. A message was received from the President, announcing the death of the Postmaster-General, and expressing his regret at the loss of one "whose eminent services are so much needed." Mr. Nicholson was of opinion that some action should be taken to testify their sense of his loss, and proposed that the Senate attend his funeral and go into mourning for thirty days. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy sent to the President. There being no further business the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

STATE.

Our Albany Legislature is still working, but their proceedings are as uninteresting as they can well be. There is but one break in the dull monotony of their debate, and that is the disputed point whether Mr. Mandeville's seat can be considered vacant. The Attorney General has been applied to for his opinion, and he considers that neither the appointment nor the acceptance of the office of Postmaster was complete until the commission had been issued, and as Mr. Mandeville recalled his acceptance before it was issued, he has not forfeited his seat. Mr. Diven declared that the Attorney General must have expressed his opinion without consideration or time for reflection. He considered that Mr. Mandeville, by assuming the duties of his office as Postmaster, had forfeited his seat. Mr. Spinola accused Mr. Diven of entertaining a prejucice against Mr. Mandeville. After a lengthy and exciting debate, which evoked a great deal of party feeling on both sides, it was resolved to take a final vote on Wednesday evening. Among the bills passed is one to charter the St. Joseph's Asylum, New York, and another to amend the charter of the St. David's Benevolent Society, and the charter of the People's College. One to provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania line was also passed. The State Inebriate Asylum bill was passed.

Assembly.—A bill to provide for the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries in New York and Kings County, was debated with a great deal of warmth. Mr. Conkling moved to report the bill to the House and recommend its passage. Mr. Tomlinson considered the bill unconstitutional and revolutionary. He maintained that every criminal should be tried where the offence was committed, and by his peers. He contended that taking a man to South Carolina and trying him there for opposing the execution of the Fugitive Slave law would be analogous to this, and that the people of Richmond County would be justified in opposing the execution of the proposed law. Mr. Law was of opinion that no indictment would ever be found against the incendiaries in Richmond County, and that Judge Metcalf would never convict them, for he considered them justified in destroying such a nuisance. Mr. Law considered this poor logic, and thought it might excuse the burning down of the State Prisons by those residing in their vicinity. He wanted to know "whether the people of the State or the people of Richmond County are to be supreme." The debate was continued at some length and reported to the House. The annual appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading, first striking out the sums of $22,500 for the New York Hospital and $30,000 for other hospitals throughout the State. A bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Academy of Music was passed, and also one to authorize the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries in any county of the Second Judicial District.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The City Inspector's report for the past week states the number of deaths at 434, which is an increase of 10 on the week ending March 5, while it shows a decrease of 81 on the corresponding week of 1858. The mortality among children under ten years of age was, as usual, greater than at any other decade, the number of deaths being 259, or more than one half of the whole. The most fatal disease this week, as in every other, was consumption, of which 56 persons died, while from infantile convulsions there were 31 deaths, from dropsy in the head, 25; inflammation of the bowels, 11; inflammation of the lungs, 24; infantile marasmus 10, and scarlet fever 14. There were premature births, 37 cases of still-born, 9 deaths from violent causes, of which 1 was a case of suicide and 1 a murder. Of the deceased, 303 were natives of this country, 82 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and 14 of England.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

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ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) Publisher.

NEW YORK, MARCH 19, 1859.

THE THREATENED WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

In a former number of The RECORD we suggested some general grounds for leaning to the opinion that peace would be preserved on the continent of Europe for the present; and that after a little exhibition both of strength and courage on either side, the subjects of difference on which the impending contest is supposed to turn would be arranged through the medium of diplomacy. The last news by the Arabia would be calculated to strengthen our views, or at least our hopes with regard to the preservation of peace. Still, the intentions of France are wrapt up in mystery, notwithstanding the ambiguous words employed to conceal them or make them known. What may be the latent grievances in the mind of the French Emperor with regard to Austria, appears a matter of mere conjecture all around. It is difficult to discover any recent cause for the Imperial resentment of Louis Napoleon. The condition of Italy is in all respects the same that it has been since the conference of Paris. The Austrians have made no new encroachments, they have governed their Italian provinces and protected the Papal States just as they had been accustomed to do; but no act of recent oppression is charged upon them. Even now they stand on the defensive, as they have always done, and there is no reason to suppose that they are about to relinquish that position, except under the necessity of yielding to superior force, and the final arbitration of sanguinary war.

The Emperor of the French has shown himself thus far to be possessed of eminent capacity for the government of an Empire. The downfall of his uncle commenced from the period when, stimulated by ambition, or perhaps driven by the necessities of his position, he imbroiled himself unnecessarily with the Holy Father. And there is no act of the present Emperor that would indicate more sagacity than that by which, instead of making the Sovereign Pontiff a captive, as his uncle had done, he actually restored him from exile to the chair of St. Peter, and to the sovereignty of his dominions. In this he reversed to some extent the policy of Napoleon the First, and imitated rather the policy of Great Britain, by whom Pius VII was restored in 1814. Up to the present period, Louis Napoleon has been more successful and merely less brilliant in his career than his uncle. And it is hardly to be supposed that new ambitions or the desire of establishing members of his family in the Italian peninsula would prompt him to provoke a violent struggle which should necessarily lead to carnage and desolation in its progress, and might possibly end in leaving him and his in a worse position than they are to-day.

It is said that the Italians are ripe for revolt and revolution, and that it needs but a whisper from France to induce them to throw off the appearance of submission to their present rulers. This would apply to only a portion of the Italians, and that portion the least reliable of all. The revolutionary party, republicans they call themselves, would be as impatient under the domination of France as under that of Austria. Their political morality was debauched by the first French invasions, and still continues to be so. They call themselves republicans, and profess to be idolatrous of liberty, &c. &c., but their ideas of liberty are rather poetical than practical; and no man who understands the Italian character and the actual condition of what may be called the public mind of Italy, even among these patriots, can believe for a moment that a Republican Government, such as we understand it, could last in any part of the peninsula for twelve months. They wish to be free; but they could not maintain their freedom. They would fall a prey to their own local jealousies, to civil strife among themselves, or to some foreign power that might take advantage of their divisions for the purpose of subjugating them anew. Indeed, the whole class of Red Republicans, as they sometimes designate themselves, on the continent of Europe, have proved themselves utterly incapable of organizing a State or providing it with any new or improved system of government. In 1848 they had acquired the position necessary for the experiment. They were masters of most of the great capitols of Europe, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Naples, and Rome itself. They had given proofs of a certain spasmodic but spurious patriotism in all those capitols; but after a brief experience, the civilized world was astounded at discovering that they had no talent for either preserving the better portions of the systems of government which they had overthrown or taken into their own hands, or for inaugurating and building up any improvements worthy the friends of either republican government or human liberty. The Almighty, in His providence, bestowed or permitted a great boon in favor of humanity by allowing Louis Napoleon to take the whole revolution of '48, and the safety of the French people into his own individual keeping. How long this will last will depend on the permission of the same divine Providence. The Red Republicans complain that he disappointed, deceived, and betrayed the revolution. The votes of the French nation since that period have demonstrated, on several occasions, that the Red Republican party was but a fraction of the whole nation.

But let us take the other side; let us suppose all France was revolutionist—and then, what greater proof of utter and almost incomprehensible incapacity has ever been afforded by history, anth has been exhibited in connection with or in conse ence of, the last French Revolution? Louis Napoleon figured as only one man among his fellow citizens, numbering a population of thirty-five millions. Let us suppose that the active agents and authors of the revolution did not number more than three or four millions. Still they had obtained the whole power and authority of the Government. It was in their hands, and yet from the causes already alluded to, they allowed one superior mind to tower among them, and either yielded to his predominancy, or crouched in the presence of his solitary genius. They had done the work of which they were capable—they had pulled down a Government and a dynasty. But they left undone those things which were above their capacity. They merely brought about a change, without inquiring before-hand whether it would or would not be an improvement. They say that Louis Napoleon reached supreme power through political perjury! But how would the question of perjury affect themselves? In Italy the experience was in harmony with the great French model of revolution. The Pope was obliged to fly from his dominions. The King of Naples was overawed and subdued. The same may be said of the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, and the little Sovereign of Sardinia escaped only by joining the revolution, and reserving himself and his soldiers for that fatal day on which he, at least, was overthrown by the Austrians at the battle of Navarro. And thus there was great concussion among the nations, as if the car of Time had entered upon a rough portion of its highway progress during the brief period of a few years, and then began to move again smoothly onward in its former track.

It is impossible that the present Emperor of the French should not retain these results as always present to his mind. His own memory—without the aid of history—may carry him back to reminisences still more calculated to minister admonition and prudence. What he can expect to gain by encouraging a war in Italy, it is impossible to divine. He is regarded as the most influential Sovereign on the Continent of Europe. He knows that great power like his, unless used delicately and justly, is always odious. It may appear so among the people of France, but it is certain that it will be so among the Cabinets of Europe. Even the British nation—whatever may be from time to time their manifestation of respect—will be sure, when the proper time comes, to make their resentment known in their own way at any disturbing increase of French power or French influence among the States of Europe. But independent of this, there are intimations already that Germany will not be a quiet or neutral spectator of a struggle threatening to *weaken* Austria and *strengthen* France. They have not forgotten—perhaps not forgiven—the French invasions of their fatherland in former times, and already they have taken up as a watch-word for the German Confederation, "*Obsta Principiis.*"

These reflections with which they are familiar, ought to be calculated to induce the high parties concerned on all sides to keep the sword in the scabbard, at least until after the ordinary means for preserving public peace shall have been exhausted.

LUTHERAN PENAL LAWS IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY---WHAT IS MEANT BY CONCESSION OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IN THE FORMER.

The Lien, a Protestant newspaper published in Paris, received by a late mail from Europe, contains the following announcement: "Sweden has taken a step in the path of liberty of conscience—a royal decree confirms a law of the Diet repealing the law of 1726 by which members of the Lutheran Church were interdicted from attending any religious meeting except th held in the official places of worship. enregister the act with joy." This joy shared by all the ultra pious cotemporar of The Lien in England, and from one en Great Britain to the other it was graphed to and conspicuously printed in High Church journals that "Sweden taken a step in the path of liberty of science." How small a step it is, for portion of the Nineteenth Century, may judged from the fact that after one hund and thirty-three years the dread of diss from Lutheranism has just abated a li in Sweden, and the Executive permits subjects, born, educated, and brought u the State Church creed, to worship houses not licensed by the State officers that if unable from any cause to go on S day to the church designated by law for purpose, the Swede can now say his pray at home or in any other building near t

Catholics, and we are certain majority of our fellow-citizens of ev shade of religious belief, will be surpri to learn that the State Church of S den, which was avowedly established on principles of liberty of conscience and right of private judgment in Scripture terpretation, has never been liberal eno to permit those baptized within its pal change their creed without serious inj to their temporal fortune and an immed decree of disqualification for any Gov ment office being issued against the t logical recusants.

Protestantism was introduced into S den in the year 1522, by Olaus Petr follower of Martin Luther, and at the I of Westeras in 1528 the king and pe vowed adherence to the Augsburg Con sion of Faith. From that day to the p ent, every one who did not acknowle that rule of belief and deprecate all oth has been excluded from serving the gov ment in any capacity, and, though a gen toleration in religious matters has b supposed to exist, it is a well known that dissidents from the State chu creed—such as Catholics, Presbyteri Baptists, Methodists, Calvinists, others—have been banished the king on account of such conscientious cha

During this period Catholic Pri have had many fervent and sincere verts, but, as the law directs that t shall immediately notify the civil ma trates of the name, age, rank, sex, pro sion or trade, of such persons, they clergymen) have been always placed peculiarly difficult situation. Their d towards the Catholic Church has been f lessly performed in giving instruction consolation to all Lutherans applying them on the subject of a change of faith, their subsequent duty, as decreed by of giving information to the governmen the conversion of a Swedish subject has variably insured the exile of the la from his country and friends. Catholics have not been benefitted in least by the "first step" now chroni by The Lien, and the penal edicts aga the propagation of our religion in S den remain in as strict force this year, der King Oscar Bernadotte, as they under Gustavus Adolphus when he a as Captain-General of the Protestant tinental League in the year 1630.

Indeed Protestant dissenters will rec no aid in matters of conscientious belie the "first step of Sweden," for we rea the same paper (The Lien) that the Luthe Church Chapter of Uiski had commence State prosecution against a carriage-ma named Rechnitrer, who was bold enoug join the Baptists and independent enoug endeavor to add converts from Lutheran to his new form of faith. There was li doubt, when the last advices left, but R nitrer would be convicted and the Swedes his punishment, be again made to feel they must adapt their consciences to

standard of Lutheranism, in pretty much the same manner as the tyrant Procrustes fitted his victims to his torture bed—stretching them when too short, and cutting off portions of their bodies when they were too long.

During the years 1857 and 1858 there have been many conversions to Catholicity in Sweden and Norway, but in every instance some of the worldly trials of the first Christians have immediately waited on the Neophytes in the shape of banishment from their country and the ruin of their prospects in this world. The English papers have published and condemned the punishment of four Swedish ladies in this manner on account of having abandoned the Lutheran church, and embraced the doctrines of the Catholic church; and we have also had news of the exile of two or three male converts to Catholicity during the last six months of the past year. The latest case of persecution for conscience sake has occurred in Norway, under the government of the Prince Regent of Sweden. Father Lichtle, a Catholic Priest in Christiania, received many converts from Lutheranism into the bosom of the church during 1857 and 1858. Amongst the number was Md'lle. Saloos, a lady of high education and excellent family, who had formerly been selected by the Court of Bishops to preside over a female school supported by the State. Father Lichtle, knowing the temporal persecutions which awaited his converts, did not for a time register them on the roll of his congregation, which he was bound to return to the civil magistrates, and from which they (the magistrates) learn the names of the persons to be prosecuted for change of religion. Indeed, some of Father Lichtle's converts had not made any open profession of their new faith, and others were not yet prepared to encounter the hostility of the government. Government informers, however, reported the case of the lady alluded to above, and Father Lichtle was brought before the high court of Norway for his offences in instructing and baptizing her, and fined the sum of twenty specie dollars, (a large amount for a Norwegian priest,) but not until after he had delivered, in his defence, one of the most able speeches on religious toleration and the right of private judgment which has been lately given to the world. As there are over three thousand Lutheran clergymen in Sweden who are represented by a distinct clerical chamber in the legislature, and generally in every department of the government, it will be seen at once that Father Lichtle had small chance of an acquittal.

Such is a brief sketch of the position of Protestant dissenters and Catholics in the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, with the exception that in the last named territory the Jesuit Fathers are not permitted to reside on the soil under any circumstances.

The Lien, from which our first extract is taken—*an exclusively Protestant journal*—is published in Paris under Napoleon the Third; an Anglo-Protestant Church is about to be erected there, and The Paris Galignani of the 11th or 12th of February contains the following notice:

"The annual sale in aid of the Protestant Charitable Association will take place to-morrow and Friday, from 12 to 6 o'clock, in the Salle of the Conservatoire de Musique."

These are suggestive facts, but here are a few more. Protestant religious service is read in Rome, at the houses of the English and American Ambassadors, as often as wished for, in sight of the Vatican, and a general toleration is afforded on the continent to the circulation of dissenting books and tracts, provided the colporteurs so employed do not cover themselves—as is often the case—with this garb in order to secretly propagate the most revolting doctrines against the existing Government, the religion of the people, and social order generally.

The Protestant missionaries who would direct the attention of King Oscar to such facts, and ask the same indulgence towards dissenters in Stockholm as is shown them in Paris, would receive a rebuff couched, perhaps, in very irreligious terms, and be soon convinced that little will be done for freedom of conscience by a man who was able to banish the memory of his country from his mind; to forget and deny his native tongue; and to abjure the religion he was born in, at the bidding of an iron-souled parent, in order to ultimately sit on an earthly throne. Such a man is Oscar Bernadotte, King of Sweden and Norway, son of Marshal Bernadotte, who owned only his sword and a few hundred dollars when he entered Stockholm, but was able to save the sum of eighty millions of francs out of his revenues from the Swedish people, in the period between the years 1818 and 1838.

Speaking of the rigid church laws of Sweden, and their antagonism to the right of private judgment—the very principle upon which the religion it professes is based—a leading secular journal in London says they are "an eye-sore before the really religious communities of Europe."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

By the arrival of the steamship Arabia we learn that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have at last succeeded in their negotiations with the British Government, and that they have been offered a guarantee of eight per cent. on a capital of six hundred thousand pounds, or three millions of dollars—a capital which, it is almost needless to state, they will have no difficulty in raising upon such a security. This subsidy has been granted by the Government in view of the great advantages which it will receive by being placed in instantaneous communication with its possessions on this side of the Atlantic, and we have no doubt that in return the Government will receive special privileges from the company for the substantial assistance which it has thus rendered.

Under these encouraging circumstances the company will at once go to work, prepare another, and, it is said, improved form of cable; and, as the Government will doubtless place as many vessels at their disposal as they may require to lay it down, it is not at all improbable that the fourth Atlantic Cable Expedition will be ready to set out on the great work some time in July or August next. As for the cable which now lies extended between Ireland and Newfoundland, there are few who have any hopes of its ever being resuscitated, and with some of these the hope is very faint indeed—fainter even than the last ened current which seemed to indicate its inevitable and complete extinction. And yet but a few months ago the whole country was in the wildest state of excitement about this same cable, and in the excess of their enthusiasm the people were ready almost to deify the men who had carried the great work to a successful completion. Some even went so far as to propose that a million and a half of dollars should be raised by public subscription and presented to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Wm. E. Everett, Capt. Hudson, and all who had played an active part in the enterprise, while, as our readers well know, nothing less would satisfy the people of New York than a grand celebration of the event, in which the leading actors were paraded about the streets, to be seen of all men. Never, in fact, was such a scene witnessed in the great metropolis as that presented on the first of September, 1858, and never, perhaps, was the announcement of an event received with greater rejoicing than that which greeted the first intelligence that the great work of the age had been accomplished.

Hardly a month elapsed, however, before the general feeling on the subject began to change, and so it has gone on changing till it has now reached that point at which the public mind is actually losing confidence in the complete practicability of the enterprize. Indeed there are not wanting writers who assert that a message never passed through the cable, and that the whole thing is a cunning device to impose upon the too willing credulity of the people. Ingenious in the same species of logic by which it can be proved that such a man as Julius Cæsar never existed, and that Napoleon Bonaparte was a myth, one of these philosophers has published an elaborate and fanciful article which is as remarkable for the agility exhibited in jumping clear of all the facts in the case as for the extensive draughts which it makes upon the imagination. It is not our purpose to enter into a consideration of the article, for we believe it has fallen still-born from the public press. Only those who are determined to ignore the truth will put any credence in it, while none but those who are unacquainted with the facts which he disputes will give it a serious thought.

On the other hand, there are some who believe that with proper appliances and the right kind of men the cable might be still made to work, and we must confess we are ourselves strongly inclined to that belief. We know, from reliable authority that an offer was made by Professor Hughes, the inventor of the American printing telegraph, when every one else had failed, to work the line and to place it in possession of the Company in good working order. To satisfy them that the offer was intended in good faith, the proposition was made contingent on the complete success of the attempt, the expenses incurred to be born by the Professor himself in the event of his failure, while in the event of his success he was to receive a certain per centage on the receipts of the Company. The offer, however, was not accepted, although abundant evidence was given of the superiority of the printing telegraph over all others in use in England, and although several English electricians had made the attempt and failed. One of these, Mr. Henley, is at present at St. Johns, Newfoundland, with improved batteries and instruments of his own invention, but nothing has been heard of him since his arrival at that place some two or three weeks ago. In the meantime Poofessor Hughes is still in England, where he will stay so long as there is a hope of the Company acceding to his proposition. Whether they will do so remains to be seen; but until he has as fair a chance as the English electricians have had, and until he shall have been satisfied that it is absolutely impossible to make the cable speak again, we shall not despair of communication being re-established between the Old World and the New.

NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRIZES.

During the last ten years a great impulse has been given to commercial enterprizes of almost every description, but in none has this impulse been more felt than in the establishment of lines of steamers. An important addition has been made, as our readers are aware, to the European lines by the establishment of the Galway steamers, and we learn by late advices from Ireland that it is in contemplation to organize other steamship companies with a view of still further increasing the means of communication and travel between that island and the United States. We trust, however, that these projects will be thoroughly considered and matured before they are carried into execution. Without a firm basis, such as is afforded by a large export and import trade, greatly increased industrial activity, and all those other important elements of commercial prosperity, it appears to us that it would hardly be judicious to enter upon any more such enterprizes at present. The Galway steamers should not be interfered with until Irish capitalists are certain that the trade of the country is amply sufficient for the support of more than one line. Nothing would be more gratifying to the friends of Ireland, on both sides of the ocean, than to see half a dozen lines running, between Irish and American ports, and all engaged in a fair, an honorable, and successful competition. At present, however, it appears to us that a division of the business which is now transacted by the Galway line between itself and another must prove disastrous to both, particularly when it is considered that at the best there is only sufficient for the support of the one.

While on the subject of commercial enterprizes, we may state that it is proposed to add another to the lines which are running between New York and European ports. This one has received the name of "the American-Italian Line of Steamships," and is said to be in a fair way of being established. The ports between which the vessels are to run are New York and Genoa, touching at the Azores, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Barcelona, and Marseilles. The prospects for the success of such a line are found in the increase of the commerce of Genoa and the great advantages which it offers in its being a free port, that is a port where goods may be warehoused and exported free of duty. Then again it is the seaport of Switzerland and Western Lombardy, and is connected by railway with all the principal cities of Italy, with Switzerland, the South of France, and Central and Southern Germany. The opportunities held out to the promoters of such a line of making money, appear to be very encouraging, and if the result only justifies the expectations of its projectors they will be abundantly remunerated.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.
DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The following are the regulations for Lent for the present year:

1. All the "week days" of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by *dispensation*, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese, at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash-Wednesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with; also, on the following Tuesday, although in Holy Week, the faithful are allowed, by *dispensation*, to use flesh meat at the principal meal.

5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

8. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like,) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

But these persons should be persuaded on just grounds that they are entitled to exemption from the precept—so that their not observing it may give no offence to their own consciences, nor scandal to their neighbor. For this purpose, if they have any doubt, they will do well to consult their spiritual director, or their physician. They should, however, cherish the *interior*

spirit of this holy season, the same as if they were able to comply with the exterior observance of fasting and mortification, a spirit of sorrow and compunction for sin, a spirit of prayer and recollection. This is the duty of *all*, and without this the fast itself would be rejected by God.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the city, to commence each evening at seven o'clock, will be:—

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German,) and St. Michael's.

On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French,) and Holy Cross.

On Wednesday, at St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's (German,) St. Francis Assisium, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville.

On Thursday, in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus, and St. Laurence, Yorkville.

On Friday, in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas, Most Holy Redeemer, Immaculate Conception, B. V. M., and St. Boniface (German.)

By order of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

F. McNEIRNY, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 24, 1859.

DIOCESE OF NEWARK.

Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, will fall, in this year, on the 9th day of March.

1. Every day during Lent, except Sunday, is a day of fast on one meal, which should not be taken before mid-day, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat, but by *dispensation*, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at every meal on Sunday, and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, except the Thursday after Ash Wednesday, and Holy Thursday.

3. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with. Fish is not to be used at the same meals at which flesh meat is allowed. Butter, or if necessary lard may be used in dressing fish or vegetables.

4. All persons over seven years of age are bound to abstain from the use of flesh meat, and all over twenty-one to fast according to the above regulation, unless there be a legitimate cause of exemption. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, but not from that of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like, the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; 4th, those who are enfeebled by old age. In case of doubt in regard to any of the above exemptions, recourse must be had to one's spiritual director, or physician.

All alike, however, should enter into the spirit of this holy season, which is, in a special manner, a time of prayer and sorrow for sin, of almsgiving and mortification.

By order of the Right Reverend Bishop.

GEO. H. DOANE, Sec'y.

Bishop's House, Feb. 21, A.D. 1859.

DIOCESE OF HARTFORD.

The regulations of Lent for the Diocese of Hartford continue the same as formerly, viz:

All the week days of Lent are fasting days of obligation on one meal only; custom, however, has authorized the use of a slight collation in the evening, and of a cup of tea or coffee in the morning. Though the fast also implies abstinence, yet, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed at all times on Sundays, and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent.

Lard in cooking, eggs, butter and cheese are permitted, provided that the laws of quantity are observed; flesh and fish, however, are not allowed at the same meal.

Women pregnant or nursing, the sick, the aged and feeble, children under twenty-one years old, and those whose employment is of a laborious and exhausting character, are excused from the obligation of fasting, but not from that of abstinence.

The usual evening exercises of Lent, consisting of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament are recommended.

†F. P. McFARLAND,
Bishop of Hartford.

DIOCESE OF BURLINGTON.

The following are the Regulations for Lent for the present year in the Diocese of Burlington:—

First—All the week days in Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday are fast days of precept on one meal. Custom, however, allows a light collation in the evening and a cup of tea in the morning.

The precept of fasting implies, also, that of abstinence from flesh meat; but, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at every meal on all the Sundays, and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, the Thursdays of the first and last weeks being excepted.

There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons—1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting and laborious character; 3d, those under 21 years of age; 4th, women in pregnancy or nursing children.

†L. D. GOESBRIAND,
Bishop of Burlington, Vt.

DIOCESE OF ALBANY.

The following are the regulations for the observance of Lent in this Diocese:

All persons who have attained the age of twenty-one years, are bound to fast, on one meal in the day, during the entire Lent, Sundays excepted.

A light collation is allowed in the evening, and a cup of tea or coffee in the morning.

Exemption from the obligation of fasting is extended to the sick, or convalescent, to the delicate and infirm whose health would be seriously endangered by the observance; to laborers, mechanics and others whose duties are of a very laborious or exhausting nature; to those who are bearing or nursing children, and to those whose poverty will not ensure them the certainty of having one full meal in the day.

Dispensation is granted to use flesh meat at any time on all the Sundays in Lent, and one meal only on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday in every week, except Thursday in the first and last week. It is not allowed to use flesh meat and fish at the same meal.

Lard may be used in cooking. Eggs, butter and cheese are not prohibited.

By order of the Bishop.

J. ROONEY, Secretary.

DIOCESE OF BOSTON.

1. All the days in Lent (Sundays excepted) are fast days of obligation.

2. The use of flesh meat is allowed by dispensation, on all Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, once in the day only; on Sundays it is allowed without restriction as to the number of times.

3. Lard may be used in preparing food on all the days in Lent. (This dispensation extends also to the days of abstinence throughout the year.)

4. Eggs, fish, butter, cheese and milk, may be used at the evening collation.

5. The use of flesh meat and fish, at the same meal, is prohibited.

†J. B. FITZPATRICK, Bishop.

DIOCESE OF BUFFALO.

1. All are bound to observe the Lenten Fast, except those who are unable by reason of ill-health, sickness, old age, women bearing or nursing children, persons obliged to labor hard for a living, also young persons under the age of 21 years. But it must be borne in mind that all who are thus dispensed from fasting, are bound to abstinence from flesh meat on those days in which it is forbidden to the rest of the faithful. Those obtaining a dispensation either from the fast or the abstinence, are advised to make up for the indulgence by special prayers, and works of mercy.

2. Though all the days in Lent except Sundays, are fasting days on one meal, a collation, which should not be more than the fourth of a full meal, is allowed in the evening, and a cup of tea or coffee in the morning. Meat is allowed on Sunday at every meal and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, excepting Saturday of Ember week, and Holy Saturday, and also Holy Thursday, such as are dispensed from fasting on one meal, may, if necessary, eat meat oftener than once on the above permitted days. Fish and flesh are not allowed at the same meal.

By order of the Right Reverend Bishop

M. KAVANAGH, Sec'y.

Society of Saint Vincent de Paul.—A general meeting of the various conferences of St. Vincent de Paul of this city took place last Sunday evening, the 13th inst., in the Cathedral, it being the first Sunday in Lent. As usual the attendance was large, the number of ministers present being from six to seven hundred. Dr. Anderson, the President, took the chair at half-past 7, and after prayer and spiritual reading the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The reports of the various conferences were interesting and satisfactory.

From the report of the Treasurer we learn that the receipts for the year 1857 amounted to $6,613 01, and the expenditures to $3,960 13, leaving a balance of $2,652 28, while the number of families who were visited and who received assistance, was 862. The following year the efficiency of the Society was greatly increased. The receipts, according to the Treasurer's report, were $18,472 74, and the expenditures $10,468 01, leaving a balance of $8,004 70. The number of families visited was 1,885, comprising 8,461, while the number of visits made by members of the Conference was 21,468. In addition to all this the Society paid and still pays for the education of 257 pupils, the majority of whom are boys. It has also during the past year procured situations for 41.

On Monday morning at 6 o'clock the members received Holy Communion in the Cathedral, and the scene presented was most edifying.

Lecture at St. Marys, Star of the Sea, Brooklyn.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of a lecture which is to be delivered in this Church on the 17th by the Rev. Eugene Cassidy. The reverend gentlemen has selected as his subject, "Ireland's Patron Saint." The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the poor of the Parish, under the direction of the members of St. Vincent de Paul. This, with the ability of the lecturer will, we have no doubt, secure a large attendance.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR METROPOLIS.

Mother House of the Sisters of Charity, and Academy of Mount St. Vincent.

In the last number of The Record we alluded briefly to the structure known as Font Hill Castle, promising, however, that we should have more to say of it in the next. It would in fact have been impossible to do anything like justice to it at the time, and we preferred therefore to leave it with a mere reference until we could speak of it more in detail.

Font Hill Castle was erected for the purposes of a private residence by Mr. Edwin Forrest, and, although very different in appearance from the usual style of country mansions, it is one of the most picturesque looking buildings that is to be seen anywhere on the banks of the Hudson. In its construction its original proprietor spared no expense, and the elaborate finish and artistic taste exhibited in the internal decorations, give it an almost palatial magnificence. The exterior of the Castle somewhat resembles the strongholds of those old Norman barons who at one time held sway over England, and whose descendants, even to the present time, retain possession of the land which they wrested from the people. It is built of dark stone, and has one main tower, the highest point of which rises to the height of about eighty feet above its base. Its greatest length is seventy-five feet, and its width about forty-five. The main or front entrance leads into a magnificent hall which occupies about one-sixth of the space of the whole edifice. It is lighted by a glass dome, and the floor is paved with encaustic tiling of a tesselated pattern. The form of the hall is octagonal, and a gallery, the fronting of which is composed of a series of Norman arches, runs round its eight sides at a height of about sixteen feet from the floor. The ceiling is also in the Norman style and is deeply groined—a feature which is admirably in uniform with the general style of the structure. Large, grotesque-looking heads of men and animals, carved out of solid oak, look down upon you from above the gallery, while in strange contrast with these the niches below the gallery are filled with the statues of St. Vincent de Paul and other holy men, whose effigies are certainly more in accordance with the character and pursuits of the present inmates of Font Hill Castle.

To the north of the main hall is the dining room, the entrance to which is decorated with bas reliefs, while the apartment itself is exquisitely finished. The other apartments on the first floor are the parlors, the drawing room and the library, on the last of which a large amount of money has been expended. The floor is made of a variety of woods—mahogany, black walnut, satin wood, oak, pine, and others—the combination of which has a peculiarly pleasing effect. This was one of the favorite apartments of its former proprietor, and we think deservedly so, for it is one of the finest we have ever seen, and beautifully adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. The second story, if we may use so common a phrase in speaking of a castle, is reached by a flight of spiral stone steps which run through the centre of the main tower up to its very summit. The apartments are not so large as those on the first floor, and are occupied principally for bedrooms. One of them is fitted up and used for a chapel by the Sisters, by whom the whole building is kept in fine order and in a state of the most scrupulous cleanliness. Ascending the stone stairs still higher, we reach the top of the tower, from which there is a magnificent view of the scenery of the Hudson. From the highest point of this tower a cross is displayed, thus denoting the religious character of the present occupants of the castle and the new purposes to which it has been devoted. In addition to the castle there are four or five other buildings which were erected at the same time with it, and which form a valuable adjunct to the estate.

The edifice in which the Academy of Mount St. Vincent is now held, and from which it will remove to the new building at Font Hill in September next, is situated between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, on what might be called the extreme northern boundary of the Central Park. It is now something more than eleven years since it was first occupied by the Sisters of Charity, and at that time it was considered quite extensive enough for the demands made upon it, but as time passed on additional buildings had to be erected, until it has at last grown to be one of the largest edifices of the kind on the island. On the occasion of our visit we were conducted through the Institution by Rev. Mother Angela and Sister Beatrice, to whose kindness we are indebted for our information in regard to its management. The building which formed the nucleus of the whole edifice, as it now stands, is some forty or fifty years old, and was in its time, perhaps, among the finest dwellings on the island of Manhattan. As the whole structure, with the exception of the chapel will most probably be pulled down after the Community shall have gone to the new building, it is not our intention to enter into a minute description of its various parts. The chapel, which is a model of church architecture, is the most attractive, as it is, of course, the most beautiful portion of the Institution. It will not, we understand, be taken down, as it is the intention to convert it into a public lecture hall, and it will thus form a part of the Central Park. It was erected about three years ago, before our municipal government had resolved in its wisdom to grant the New Yorkers such a magnificent place of recreation. Although inferior in size to the chapel attached to the new academy, it is by no means an insignificant edifice in point of size, while the beauty of its interior and the general style of its decorations place it among the finest structures of the kind in or about our great metropolis. The extreme length of the building is ninety-six feet, while its breadth is forty-seven, and its height about thirty. The exterior has a most substantial appearance, and is in the style known as the Romanesque, to which the interior is made to conform. In fact, all the ornamentation has been bestowed on the interior, and for this reason it is that the exterior looks plain on comparison. The artist has been most lavish in its embellishment, and seems to have taxed his genius to the utmost in his efforts to render it worthy of the purposes to which it has been dedicated. The ceiling of the nave is supported by transoms, which rest on the capitals of octangular columns, and is in the form of a semi-hexagon. It is divided into compartments which are elaborately ornated with stucco work. The same details are presented in the ceilings of the aisles; but it is on the apsis that the ornamentation has been so profusely, but at the same time so judiciously bestowed. The roof is in the form of a semi-dome, supported by four highly embellished columns, and ribbed from its centre to the capitals of the columns on which it rests. In the panels are illustrations of appropriate religious subjects or emblems in fresco, while the altar itself is a beautiful piece of art, and is in perfect keeping with the general appearance of the interior. We have said that the artist has been most lavish in his decorations, but the good taste with which they have been made, and the happy blending of all give it a classic beauty which is rarely attained in the embellishment of sacred edifices. The whole edifice is lighted by richly stained glass windows, which are in themselves no ordinary specimens of this particular kind of art. The organ gallery, which faces the altar, displays the same artistic taste which we have noticed in the rest of the interior, and is made to harmonize with the whole. Both the organ and the altar, and whatever portion of the internal decorations can be removed, will be used in the new Chapel at Font Hill, which promises to exceed in artistic beauty even that we have just described.

And here, as we find we have exceeded the limits of the space we intended to devote to the subject, we must stop for the present, promising, however, to complete the account of our visit to the Mount St. Vincent in the next number of The Record. Before concluding, however, we desire to make amends for an unintentional omission in our last number. We should have stated, in giving credit to the gentlemen who are employed on the different parts of the edifice at Font Hill, that the contract to furnish the brown stone was performed by Mr. Jaques, while the carpenter work, which it is hardly necessary to say is one of the most important parts of the whole, was undertaken by Mr. George Riker. The gas apparatus and fixtures were all put up by Mr. Kitchen; and we believe that each of these gentlemen have done their utmost in their several ways to render the edifice what it really is, one of the finest buildings for educational purposes possessed by any religious denomination in the country.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Procession of the Military and the Benevolent Societies.

Lecture to be Delivered at the Academy of Music by Bishop O'Connor.

We have already called attention to the extensive preparations that are being made for the proper celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, a celebration which, we may add, will exceed any that has hitherto taken place in our metropolis.

It was in view of this event that we published one of the most valuable and interesting articles that has appeared in print, about the past and present condition of Ireland. In this article it was our design to show that there was no truth in the oft-repeated statement that Catholicism was inimical to the material prosperity and advancement of the Irish people; but that so far from this being the case, the country was never more prosperous than when the people enjoyed the free exercise of their religion.

We also proved by reliable statistics that the natural resources and wealth of the country were in process of rapid development, and that there is every reason to believe that Ireland must eventually become the great intermediate station for the commerce of Europe and America. It is such facts as these that make the recurrence of the great National Festival of Ireland particularly gratifying to Irishmen all the world over.

It will be seen from the following Order of Arrangements, as also from the subjoined correspondence, that the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor will deliver an Address in the Academy of Music, to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and all the Societies who will take part in the procession. Large as the building is, it will, we are certain, be filled to overflowing.

Tickets for the lecture may be had of Messrs. Dunigan & Brother, (James B. Kirker,) and of other Catholic bookstores.

The military under command of Colonel James R. Ryan, will form in East Broadway in the following order, viz:—

Acting Brigadier General Col. James R. Ryan and Staff, right on Grand street.

A squadron of Cavalry consisting of the Brigade Lancers, Capt. B. Reilly, and the New York Irish Dragoons, Captain D. C. Minton, right on Scammel street.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Major Robert Nugent, will form, with the right resting on Governeur street.

A battalion consisting of the Emmett Guard, of New Haven, Captain Cahill, and detachments from the Seventy-second Regiment, under command of Captains Campbell and Clyne, will form with the right resting on Montgomery street. This battalion will be under command of its senior commandant.

A battalion, consisting of Infantry companies from different regiments of New York and Jersey State Militia, will form, with the right resting on Clinton street. This battalion will also be under the command of its senior commandant.

The Societies will take post at nine o'clock A.M., in the following order, viz:—The Hibernian Benevolent Society, with their escort, resting on Jefferson street.

Irish-American Benevolent Society, with their escort, right resting on the left of the Hibernian Society.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, in four divisions, with their escort, right resting on Rutger street;

Ancient Order of Hibernians of Long Island, right resting on left of New York Order.

Ancient Order of Hibernians of Morissania, right resting on left of Long Island Order.

'Longshoremen's U. B. Society, with their escort, right resting on Pike street.

Quarrymen's U. P. Society, with their escort, right resting on left 'Longshoremen's Society.

Barry Benevolent Society, with their escort, right resting on left of the Quarrymen's U. P. Society.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence B. Society, with their escort, right resting on Market street.

St. James's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, with their escort, right resting on left of F. M. T. A. B. S.

Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, with their escort, right resting on the left of St. James's R. C. T. A. B. Society.

At half past ten A.M., precisely, the military will break into column and pass in front of the line. The different Divisions will break into column as the Divisions preceding them shall have passed their right, and take up their line of march in the following order, viz:—

Acting Brigadier General, Col. James R. Ryan.
Staff.
Squadron of Cavalry, under command of Captain B. Reilly.
Dodworth's Band.
Sixty-Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Maj. R. Nugent.
New Haven Brass Band.
2d Battalion of Infantry under command of Capt. Cahill, of Con. S. M.
3d Battalion of Infantry, under command of Capt. —— —, (senior.)

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Grand Marshal, James Sandford, and his aids, Edward Donnelly and Michael Gillan.
FIRST DIVISION.
Marshal, Michael Wilson; Aid, James Kavanah.
Band.
Independence Guard, Capt. John Kenney.
Hibernian Benevolent Society.
SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal, Thomas McKeever.
Band.
Garryowen Musketeers, Capt. Simon Gavacan.
Irish-American Benevolent Society.
THIRD DIVISION.
Marshal, John Tucker; Special Aid, Michael McGowan; Aids, Hugh Murray, Michael Barrett, Lawrence McDonough, Thomas Kerns.
Band.
Emerald Guard, Capt. John Cox.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, First Division.
Band.
Sons of '98, Capt. McGorman.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Second Division.
Band.
Deigsan Guard, Capt. Powers.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Third Division.
Band.
Sarsfield Guard, Capt. James Cullen.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Fourth Division.
Marshal, Patrick McCaffrey.
Band.
Ancient Order of Hibernians of Long Island.
Marshal, Hugh Duck.
Ancient Orders of Hibernians of Melrose and Morrissania.
FOURTH DIVISION.
Marshal, James Carrigan; Aid, Patrick Connell.
Band.
Old Guard, Capt. James F. Markey.
'Longshoremen's U. B. Society.
FIFTH DIVISION.
Marshal, Thomas Kiernan; Aid, Charles Allen.
Band.
National Greens, Capt. Edward Keenan.
Quarrymen's U. P. Society.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Marshal, James Murphy; Aids, Gregory Redmond and Michael Murphy.
Band.
Barry Benevolent Society.
SEVENTH DIVISION.
Marshal, Edward L. Carey.
Band.
King's County Volunteers, Capt. Sweeny.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society.
EIGHTH DIVISION.
Marshal, John Dwyer.
Band.
St. James' Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
NINTH DIVISION.
Marshal, Thomas Cushing; Aid, John McGinnis.
Band.
Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin.

The column will march down East Broadway and Chatham street, passing in front of the City Hall, will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and Boards of Common Council. Passing out through the west gate of the Park, will proceed up Broadway and Fourteenth street to Seventh avenue; up Seventh avenue to Twenty-third street; through Twenty-third street to Broadway; down Broadway to Fourteenth street, to the Academy of Music, where an Oration will be delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburg, at the invitation of the Military and Civic Societies of this city and vicinity.

A Programme of Arrangements in the Academy of Music will be handed to the Marshals of each Society, on the morning of the parade.

JAMES R. RYAN, Col. 69th Regiment, Commanding Military.

JAS. SANDFORD, Grand Marshal of the Civic Societies.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1859.

RIGHT REV. DEAR SIR: Sympathizing with the noble object which has induced your visit to our city, and desiring to contribute their mite to its promotion—the re-construction of a Cathedral in the Diocese of Pittsburg, recently consumed by fire—the Sixty-ninth Regiment of State Militia, and the Irish Convention of this city, have appointed the undersigned a joint committee to invite you to deliver an oration or lecture on the afternoon of St. Patrick's Day, in the Academy of Music.

It is proposed that the tickets of admission shall cost twenty-five cents each, and that voluntary contributions shall be received in the hall on the day of the oration or lecture, and that the entire proceeds shall be devoted to the furtherance of the purpose in which you are now engaged.

If you approve of the course pursued, and can comply with the earnest wishes of the bodies the undersigned represent, you will not only gratify a large number of our citizens who are anxious to receive from your lips the words of eloquence and instruction, but, we hope, largely contribute to the good cause you have espoused.

Very respectfully yours,

JAS. R. RYAN, Col. 69th Regiment.
BERNARD REILLY, Capt. N. Y. Brigade Lancers.
JAS. B. KIRKER, Capt. Engineers 69th Regiment.
JOHN BRESLIN, Capt. Company F 69th Regiment.
EDW'D L. CAREY, Father Mathew T. A. B. Society.
JOHN KENNY, Capt. Independent Guard.
ROGER McGRATH, President 'Longshoremen's Society.
JOHN KERR, 3d Lieutenant, Sons of '98.
JOHN COX, Capt. Emerald Guard.
BERNARD MURRAY, Delegate of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.
JOHN B. BRADY, King's County Volunteers.
FRANCIS O'NEILL, Irish-American Society.
JOHN McMAHON, Delegate of the Barry Benevolent Society.
FRANCIS CROSSIN, Delegate of the Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin.
PHELIX PETERSON, Ancient Order of Hibernians of Long Island.
HUGH DUCK, Ancient Order of Hibernians of Melrose and Morrissania.
ROBERT NUGENT, Major 69th Regiment.
Lieut. LAVELLE, of the 1st Regiment.
JAMES SANDFORD, Ancient Order of Hibernians, New York.
JAMES O'CONNER FABB, Ancient Order of Hibernians, New York.
MORGAN DREELAN, Quarrymans' Union Protective Society.
JAMES F. MARKEY, Capt. Old Guard.

BISHOP O'CONNER'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN — The kindness and generosity evinced in your note are too highly appreciated by me to permit me to hesitate for a moment in accepting the flattering invitation it conveys. I cannot promise, however, to do more than to echo feebly the sentiments of religion and patriotism by which you yourselves are animated, and of which I have witnessed so many proofs during my visit to your city. The fire enkindled by our nation's Apostle yet burns brightly in the hearts of its sons wherever their lot is cast. Being convinced that the coming celebration, by its hallowed recollections, is well calculated to strengthen every feeling that will make us all more worthy members of the Church and more faithful in the discharge of our duties to our adopted country, it will afford me unfeigned pleasure to meet you on that interesting occasion. For the generosity that has prompted you to select, as the object of your liberality on that day, an undertaking to which I am so entirely devoted, and in which so many of our countrymen are interested, please accept yourselves, and communicate to the societies you represent, my heartfelt thanks.

I am gentlemen, yours faithfully in Christ,
† M. O'CONNOR, Bishop of Pittsburgh.

To Messrs. James R. Ryan, Bernard Reilly, James O'Conner Fabb, James B. Kirker, &c. &c.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE FREE PORTRAIT GALLERY OF OUR METROPOLIS.—It may seem strange to every one who is acquainted with the peculiar talent New Yorkers possess of making money out of everything, that there should be anything free in the metropolis; but it is nevertheless a fact that there is in this city a most extensive portrait gallery, which is displayed daily to thousands of spectators without charge. True, there is no large public hall devoted exclusively to the exhibition, and we doubt very much if there is one in New York that would be large enough for the purpose. A very small number of the specimens from the gallery of which we are speaking, was displayed at the World's Fair which was held several years ago in the Crystal Palace, and the Managers of the American Institute have also, at their annual Fairs, made quite a display in the portrait line; but then they were not free to the public, and could only be seen by those who were able to pay the price of admission. Now, if our readers have not guessed by this time the character of the portrait gallery to which we refer, they have less shrewdness and perception than we gave them credit for. The institution is a marked feature in our city, and we have no doubt affords as much interest to our country visitors as many things for a sight of which they are obliged to pay. In Broadway especially, the portrait gallery shines resplendent, and although the collection is displayed only in installments, and in some instances at intervals of one or two blocks apart, it is none the less attractive on that account. It is in the great thoroughfare that they are to be seen in all their perfection. In door-ways, in exhibition cases, on awning posts, in little alcoves made especially for the purpose, in every place and in every way that they can be seen, these works of art are presented to the public view. It may be said, What of all this? are they not intended to advertise the business of the Daguerreotypist, the ambrotypist, the photographist, and all the other artists who are indebted, in the first instance, to the great Daguerre for the art from which so many of them obtain the means of an independent living? Well, suppose they are—does not the spectator still reap the benefit—is it not a free exhibition, an exhibition that affords the philosophic more opportunities for the study of human nature in all its varied phases than he would otherwise have. And are we not all philosophers in a greater or lesser degree—particularly in a lesser degree. Don't we like to criticise faces, and don't we like particularly to show our acuteness in the perception of character. In this respect not a man, nor woman of us either, that is not a philosopher, and does not like when the chance offers to display his shrewdness. And, perhaps in nothing do persons show their peculiar dispositions and sometimes characters more than in their portraits. Here, in this likeness, you can see an expression of hesitation, as if the lady who sat for it was doubtful of the propriety of having her face put up for public exhibition; and here again you may see another whose very looks tells you how perfectly satisfied she is that her portrait should be displayed and seen by everybody. Then there is the tragic face which scowls at you from the little frame as if it were imbued with the spirit of a Macbeth, and all the dread heroes of Shakspeare combined; the romantic, the poetical, the sentimental, the philosophic, the mild, the fierce, the pathetic, the exquisite, the studiously indifferent—in a word, all the faces whose characteristics are here set forth, or in the expression of which you can see an assumption of these different phases or peculiarities of character. All this, as we have said, affords an opportunity for the study of human nature in all its wonderful varieties. And if you have any difficulty in making out what particular class of characters any one of these represents, look at the accessories, and ten to one if you wont find out from those. If you fail to see in the knitted brows, the piercing eyes and the lips compressed so fiercely that the owner would appear to have been suffering from tetanus when his likeness was taken—if you fail to detect the fierce in all this you must be wanting in perception indeed. As for the meditative there is no mistaking that from the expansive brow which rests Sterne-like on a digital entremity. The poetical, which is closely allied to the sentimental, is as easily discovered from its peculiar marks, and so on through the whole facial list. Take it altogether the free portrait gallery of New York is, as we have said, quite an institution; and, although it is a poor substitute for a free public gallery of paintings, such as they have in Paris, Vienna, and other European cities, the suggestions which it affords will, we trust, be the means of inaugurating a movement having for its object the establishment of a grand art gallery, such a gallery as we should have in the great Metropolis of the New World.

PRETENTATION AT THE COSMOPOLITAN LITERARY CLUB.—The 137th regular meeting of the Cosmopolitan Literary Club was held in the Academy rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, on the 3d inst., the President, J. T. Brady, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Capt. Joseph S. Morgan and Thomas Carroll, Esq., were elected honorary members. A vote of thanks was tendered to P. W. Derham, Esq., Recording Secretary, for the able and talented manner in which he performed the duties which devolved on him during his late official term. The question for debate—"Would the acquisition of Cuba be of more benefit to the United States than the building a railroad to the Pacific Ocean," was ably debated by Jeremiah F. McSwyny, Charles F. Nagle, and Lawrence J. Gillick on the affirmative; and Michael J. Deegan, P. W. Derham and P. T. O'Reilly on the negative. The President rendered his decision in the negative. After the literary exercise, a massive silver goblet was presented to Michael J. Deegan, Esq., by Jeremiah F. McSwyny, on behalf of the association, for the able and dignified manner in which he discharged his duties while President of the association. After Mr. McSwyny had finished his address, Mr. Deegan responded in an appropriate manner, and was frequently applauded during his remarks. After some miscellaneous business was transacted the Club adjourned.

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And will sell at very low rates.
It contains the best of Needles, Pins, Threads, Tapes, Sewing Silks, Hooks and Eyes, Cords, Braids, Bindings, Bobbins, Laces, Elastics, Whalebones, Combs and Brushes, together with the thousand and one other things ususually classified here.
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COPIES OF THE RECORD can always be had at the Book Store of
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27 Madison street,
mh19 tf New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast, per United States Steamer STAR OF THE WEST, will close at this office on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 1 o'clock P.M
mh19 ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

A KANGAROO HUNT.—The real fun of Australia is kangaroo hunting. Having seen a mob of these animals in the neighborhood of the camp, we determined to try and kill one. We borrowed all the kangaroo dogs we could hear of (these dogs are a cross between the English bull-dog and greyhound, thus uniting strength and speed), and started off. The gentleman who acted as huntsman was an old Indian officer. The dogs were coupled two and two, and led by a black fellow, while the rest of us rode a few yards behind. The huntsmen went forward with a fine little setter to start the game. Numerous bush-rats were put up, but no kangaroos. After some very skillful manœuvring, which ended in nothing, we rode on somewhat carelessly. Presently there was a loud "halloo," and we saw four boomers in front. The dogs were immediately uncoupled, and gave chase. At first they started wildly, rushing from one to the other, but after a time followed an old dog who was on the track of the largest kangaroo, a fellow standing full six feet high. It was a pretty sight to see him going over the ground in a series of jumps. He would spring down a declivity at a fearful pace, using his long hind legs only. It has been said that a kangaroo uses his tail in jumping, but this is not the case. I was well mounted, but had the greatest difficulty in keeping him in sight. Crack—quantities of stars in my eyes—I found I had run foul of an overhanging tree, but we went through it somehow. The horse knew well what he was about. You had to sit close and give him his head, and he would steer your legs clear of trees; mind your own head, as that is no business of the animal's. In and out of trees, now crashing down a range as steep as the side of a house, now getting nearly pounded in the swamp which is in each bottom. On we went. The kangaroo has nearly had enough of it. He will not face that next hill. So off he bounds along the level ground at the foot. If the dogs can only keep him from the ranges we shall dine on "steamer." There he breaks on the open plain. Wherever the ground slopes down he beats the dogs; up hill he is no match for them. Poor fellow, it is hard work. I can see his labored leaps from where I am. "Blue" is close at his heels. A big fallen tree lies straight before him. He springs over only to get entangled in the boughs beyond. "Blue" has tumbled over him. The kangaroo, however, is not dead yet. He has hugged the dog with his short forelegs. In a moment his sharp hind claw will have ripped up the poor animal. But Capt. ——, who has killed wild boars in India, jumps from his horse, and pokes the wretched beast under the shoulder with his bowie knife. We cut off his tail triumphantly. This is a very serious extra load to a tired horse. Capt. —— presented me with it sarcastically, as a reward for my plucky riding. It was an honor I could well have dispensed with. However, there the tail was, and I had to go home; so trying to fancy how nice the soup would be, I fastened the thing to the saddle, and off we set, "my horse and I." Before our return we had slaughtered a couple more. A good kangaroo runs 20 minutes. The pace is very severe. It reminded me of galloping after a fox down the grassy slopes of Hampshire. Crafty sportsmen cut off the animal by pursuing a straight line. The kangaroo runs in a semicircle, consequently a gallop along the diameter of a circle, if your time is correct, brings the horseman up with his quarry at the end of the said diameter. I confess, however, that this plan does not always succeed. Several times when I've been out the kangaroo ran straight on end. The eatable parts are the hind quarters and the tail. The former is little inferior to venison; the latter is made into a rich soup much resembling ox-tail. Coming home we fell in with an emu. As the wind was in his favor, he spread his wings, and went off at a terrific "bat." The dogs, tired with their previous exertions, soon gave up the chase. As for our horses, they were far too gravelled to keep up with a bird that could run very nearly a mile in three minutes. However, when you get them on the plain they fall an easy prey. These birds are full of oil, which the bushmen collect and use when they are suffering from rheumatism. They rub it in externally, and it is said to be so penetrating, that if applied too long the bones become brittle. The first few applications, however, invariably relieves, if it does not altogether remove, this painful disease.

The Fate of Hudson.

BY M. M.

[The following lines were suggested to the writer after reading the fate of Hendrik Hudson, the great navigator, from whom our noble river derives its name.]

I.

A pleasant, pleasant month is June, with its insects and its flowers,
Those making murmuring music far in the evening hours;
These luring with their beauty the mind from many a care,
Making glad the lonely places, breathing perfume on the air.
Oh, month of pure, transparent skies, how bright the waters be!
How fresh, how sparklingly they roll, when shone upon by thee!
And beautiful, oh beautiful, thy morn, thy eve, thy noon—
Thou'rt beautiful in every phase, thou pleasant month of June!

II.

The sun of June was smiling bright upon the ocean's face,
And ocean answered to his smile with joyousness and grace;
The finny creatures to the top came darting from below,
And flocks of sea birds high in air sailed dignified and slow;
But ever and anon they cleft the air with sudden sweep,
And struggling bore to upper air some tenant of the deep;
North, south, east, west no trace of land could strongest eyes descry—
'Twas the very heart of ocean, there was naught but sea and sky.

III.

One vessel breaks the calm expanse, a boat is at her side;
How gently o'er the liquid path in harmony they glide!
Oh! here, at least, apart from men, we may expect to find
Warm hearts that beat in sympathy and love for all their kind;
Freed from all earthly influence, each feeling here set free,
Will flow as flows th' impatient stream right onward to the sea;
Not dammed up here by selfishness, nor rudely turned aside,
That some other darling passion may be fully gratified.

IV.

Beautiful art thou, sweet sky! unchangeable thou art,
Though to thee th' inconstant, fickle clouds their character impart:
And oh! ye heaving billows, your monotonous unrest
Doth ever wake some answering chord within the human breast.
But yet a far more potent charm these little vessels bear
T' attract to them our human hearts, for human hearts are there.
Alas! alas! where man is found there's much to disapprove:
Alas! alas! from sorrow he can never far remove.

V.

Dark, scowling brows are on the decks, and fierce, excited forms
Foretell some terrible event, as clouds foretell the storms:
They had been hurrying to and fro, but all are gathered now,
Close as their numbers would permit, around the vessel's prow,
Where stood, unmoved, erect and firm, a man of middle age—
One who had played no useless part upon the world's wide stage;
Yet here he must his exit make—here on the lonely sea,
And in lieu of cheering plaudits, hear but scoffs and mockery.

VI.

Proudly he stood among them, showing no signs of fear,
Perhaps the cheek was paler, but the eye was far more clear;
As if that fearful exigence evoked a secret power
Within his soul, unknown to him, unfelt until that hour.
And now he gazes on the crew, trying their thoughts to solve,
And arms him with a panoply of firm and high resolve
To suffer as became him, or to die, if die he must,
And return unto his Maker the soul he held in trust.

* * * * * *

VII.

Sunk is that stern and questioning eye—sunk, too, that lofty head;
What means the livid pallor o'er every feature spread?
What means the fearful shudder he feels in every limb?
Oh! can it be the dread of death that thus unnerveth *him*?
Now, too, when every motion's watched, when every look's observed—
Oh! that that seeming calmness were to the last preserved!
See how his fear emboldens them—they triumph o'er their prey—
Oh! wherefore did he die not like some noble beast at bay?

VIII.

Brave men will ever braver grow as death approaches near,
For Pride and Reason both combine to shield such men from fear.
But impotent is Reason, and powerless is Pride,
When those we love above ourselves must suffer by our side.
Three men, whose looks bespeak them as seamen frank and bold,
One man drives on before him as a shepherd drives his fold;
And after them, with anxious looks, there closely cometh one
Half hidden—but what matters it—the father knew his son.

IX.

"Off with them," cried the leader, "to the boat—no more delay—
And as you value life and limb, heed not a word they say."
They're taken, bound and sent adrift upon the waters wide,
As helpless as a withered leaf that's thrown upon the tide.
The ship moves on, her fluttering sails are spread to catch the breeze;
The crew are working merrily, light-hearted and at ease,
And never pause amid their jokes and songs to call to mind
These wretched ones, without a hope, they're leaving far behind.

X.

The evening sun sunk luridly, the night came on apace,
The winds were moaning mournfully, and Ocean's furrowed face
Looked black and gloomy, save were flashed the white and dazzling foam—
On such a night how fervently the sailor thinks of home.
And now the waves rise from their sleep, answering the wind's wild call,
Their deep, prophetic mutterings the sailors' heart's appal;
The screams of sea birds mingle with the wind's strange wailing cry,
And the deep thunder booms athwart a dark and lowering sky.

* * * * *

XI.

The morning broke—the storm was gone—gently the billows rolled,
And where the rising sun looked down they shone like molten gold;
The ocean's floor was chequered by the sun's warm summer ray,
The tiny waves rolled to and fro like children at their play;
One might forget the earth awhile, its valleys and its hills,
Secluded dells and quiet nooks, and bright, pellucid rills,
With all its witching beauty of mountain, mead and tree,
To gaze with straining eyes on thee, thou lone and solemn sea.

XII.

But what remains of all the life that yesternight was here?
A speck is on the horizon—some spars are floating near—
And is this all?—a shrivelled sail cannot our doubts dispel—
Silent? Oh, strange mysterious sea, thou keep'st thy secrets well!
Oh, tell us, did that boat go down while winds were piping high?
When sullen clouds were driving fast athwart a lowering sky,
Red lightning flashing round them, and thunder muttering loud,
And fitful gleams of moonlight illumining their shroud?

XIII.

Was it 'neath the pleasant startlight or the glorious noonday sun,
In the morning or the evening their pilgrimage was done?
What was the manner of their death—did Hunger's gnawing pain
Tax endurance to the utmost its tortures to sustain?
We know not—vain our guessing—they were never heard of more,
Their little boat ne'or grazed her keel upon a friendly shore;
No human eye beheld them as they sank to their last sleep—
Their fate remains a mystery—a secret of the deep.

LITERATURE.

FANKWEI; OR, THE SAN JACINTO IN THE SEAS OF INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. By William Maxwell Wood, M. D., U. S. N., late Surgeon of the Fleet to the United States East India Squadron, author of "Wandering Sketches in South America, Polynesia," etc. "A Shoulder to the Wheel of Progress," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1859.

The author, in his preface, or as he prefers to call it, "few first words with the reader," observes that "it is not the ground over which the traveller goes which alone appears in his book, but the individuality of him who observes it," and therefore he concludes that the fact of other travellers having published accounts of their wanderings over the same ground should not militate against the publication of his present book. Those who read Dr. Wood's work will congratulate themselves that he arrived at this conclusion, for had he decided otherwise they would have lost a lively, graphic book of travel and the impressions of a clear-sighted and intelligent observer.

On her outward voyage the San Jacinto stopped at Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Pulo Pinang, Singapore, and Siam; and of each locality our author gives an interesting and vivid sketch. That these sketches were taken on the spot the book bears internal evidence, for memory could not call up those minute details nor impart that glowing Oriental coloring. The "Fankwei" is not profound enough to be obscure; indeed his great aim is to be intelligible, and he succeeds so well that the reader may exclaim with the poet, "He travels and I too." For these narrow, bustling, lively eastern streets, with their heterogeneous population, those strange metamorphoses of national character, European indolence and Asiatic energy, those perambulating stores and peripatetic tradesmen, those glittering porcelain temples and extraordinary fantastic looking boats, those tempting bazaars with their elaborate carved work and polished lacquer-ware, those dingy stores and impassive dealers, those parapeted walls and populous rivers, rise before the mind's eye with the distinctness of realities. There is no attempt made to enlighten the reader as to the social condition of these nations in the ante-diluvian period; indeed the years beyond the flood have been strangely overlooked; the literature and civilization of that era are ignored by our Fankwei, who is essentially modern; but to make amends we have accounts of partial civilization and mental progress suggestive of future greatness when the dawn of Christianity in that part of the world shall have changed into the perfect day. We regret that our author has not devoted more space to the Catholic missions in the East. In two or three instances they are alluded to but incidentally, as it were; short and unsatisfactory as they are, however, they will possess interest for our readers.

"At Sik-a-Wa we were, as is the habit, very cordially received by the French and Italian priests, and conducted over their establishment, which was in most excellent order. The boys were at their various amusements. They are generally the children of Christian (Roman) parents. The institution—indeed, China—has recently sustained a great loss in the death of one of the priests, who had great skill in modeling and sculpture. Some of the Chinese now work from the instructions received from this person; but his own models and work in the museum of the workshop, win the highest commendation of connoisseurs."

* * * * * * *

"On the opposite side of the street, and a little below us, in a street made up of Chinese fruit shops, brokers' offices, cook shops, tinmen, brass founders, and the varied industry of these Celestials, rises a neat granite chapel, and next it is the residence of the Sisters of St. Paul, seven worthy, and so far as my observation goes, agreeable women, who have charge of the "Asile de Sainte Enfance," an institution which receives and takes care of children abandoned by their parents. Many of these unhappy cases arise from the horror the Chinese have of having a death in the house, and hence they send a dying child to this institution, or abandon it to its fate by the road-side. A melancholy instance of this came under my own observation.

"The mountain, as before said, rises abrupt, rugged and rocky, immediately back of the hospital. About twilight, on a Sunday evening, one of the men, who had been out walking in the day, came to me, and told me there was a little Chinese girl, about ten years of age, lying behind some rocks on the mountain side, in a dying condition. I immediately sent out to have the child brought in. The messengers returned, after dark, without her, and said there was a savage looking Chinaman with the child, who refused to permit her to be taken away.

"The Chinese belonging to our establishment told me that the parents of the child had bired this man to stay with her until she died, not wishing her to die in the house. Taking two of the men I now went myself in search of the sufferer. By the light of a lantern we clambered the mountain, but after some difficult wandering among boulders, failed to find the place. The light of the lantern confused the guide. Leaving the lantern with me, he continued the search in the dark. After an absence of ten or fifteen minutes, we saw him descending from above us, followed by the Chinaman, with the child in his arms. They said it was dead. However, upon lifting the lantern to its face, this was found to be a mistake. It was rather a handsome child, with full face and large black eyes, which it turned inquiringly upon our strange features, but with an expression more of hope than fear. It slowly stretched its hands towards us, but could not speak. The pulse was very feeble, and the whole body chill with the damp night air. A very little more exposure would have put an end to its existence, or the ruffian who now held it in his arms would probably have aided the matter by laying

his hand over its mouth and nose. With some trouble and delay, I found two old Chinawomen, who washed and clothed the child, and remained with it over night. By the administration of a little warm cuajee, or rice water, and a little wine, the warmth returned to its skin, the pulse rose, and the brightness of its eyes seemed to give promise of recovery. On the following morning it was kindly received into the asylum of the Sisters of St. Paul, where it lived several days."

The San Jacinto took out presents for the King of Siam, and in order to present them and enter into some treaty stipulations, Consul Harris, Commodore Armstrong, Dr. Wood and several officers of the vessel proceeded to Bangkok, the residence of the two kings, a sort of Oriental Venice, in which canoes and junks take the place of sable gondolas, and the muddy Menan represents the dark blue waters of the Adriatic. The intelligence of the higher classes with whom they came in contact, their knowledge of European and American affairs, the scientific and linguistic attainments of the two kings, will surprise many who regard Orientals as but one remove from Africans. The following account of an interview between "Fankwei" and an aged Siamese noble, leader of the "Old Siam" party, will give an idea of the intelligent curiosity of an Oriental "old fogy," one who had formerly opposed all change as detrimental to the interests of the country:

"After a short professional conversation, the somdeeht made many inquiries respecting our mode of rationing our ships, how the supplies were kept up, the value of each man's ration, and who had the privilege of supplying themselves. He also inquired where the coffee used in the United States was grown, and whether we used most tea or coffee. He inquired the amount of salary paid to the President of the United States, and expressed the greatest surprise that it should be so little, repeating several times that it was impossible it could be so little, as no man, he said, could maintain such a position upon so trivial an amount. I was not at all annoyed at the evident contempt he felt for our Chief Magistrate's salary. I rather enjoyed it, as I thought it gave me an opportunity of reading him a lesson upon republican dignities, and I helped the contempt to settle well upon his mind.

"He cannot make anything by his office," said the somdecht.

"Upon the contrary," I replied, "he may leave it poorer than he entered it."

The old gentleman looked puzzled.

"Now, Mr. Smith," I said, "tell him that the noblest men in our country seek the Presidential chair, not for its salary, but because we think it the highest honor on earth to be the chosen ruler of a nation of thirty millions of people."

He immediately asked, "How old is the United States?"

"Eighty years. And eighty years ago it had only the present population of Siam."

"How did it grow to be so large, and where did such vast numbers of people come from?"

"By liberality and toleration; by inviting all nations and all religions into the country, and allowing any one who would to improve their condition and develop its resources—by avoiding taxation and monopolies."

He handed me a book, and asked me to write in it the names of the nations from which our population is derived. I wrote in it all the nations of Europe and the East, including the Siamese, and as I handed it I called his attention to his own nation, saying I had written it because I knew there were two of them, the Siamese twins, farming in one of our Southern States. He seemed much amused by this, and said he wanted to know something about those boys."

The second king, before his accession, turned his palace into a workshop, and had a sign-board over it, with the following inscription in English: "Clocks and watches repaired here." That he still retains his early taste for mechanical and literary pursuits, is evident from the Doctor's account of a private visit:

"The following morning the second king sent for several officers and myself, who had not previously done so, to visit him privately. We were first conducted to a large guard-room or armory. Bright muskets were neatly arranged around the walls; over them were suspended cartouch boxes and knapsacks. Several men were busy burnishing up arms. Everything was in neatness and order.

"After some detention at the guard-room, a messenger came to conduct us to the king. We passed through a gateway, at which were stationed guards, into a large and handsome garden of fruit and ornamental trees. At specified distances through this garden were small boards, on which were painted distances for target shooting. Guards, two and two, were walking on a semicircular pavement in front of the portico of the palace. We ascended a flight of marble steps to this portico, which was on a level with the second story, and all paved with marble. From this we entered a large room, and passed from one end of it into a royal snuggery. Here the king received us in an unostentatious and gentlemanly manner. He wore a rich black satin jacket over an embroidered skirt, and a changeable peach blossom sarong, with embroidered slippers. The room had a long table in the centre, covered with a maroon silk cloth, and over it hung a punka. On each side of the room were hair-seat sofas, and over that on one side was a colored lithograph of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and five of their children—a present to the king. Over the opposite sofa was hung a map of the United States; and at each side of it an oil portrait of Presidents Washington and Pierce—recently presented. A very large alabaster vase, and several small paintings, were among the decorations of the apartment; and in the corners were correct statuettes of Napoleon, Wellington, Prince Albert and Victoria, modeled by a Siamese artist, after engravings. One end of this apartment opened upon a smaller one, in which, neatly arranged, were his electrical and philosophical apparatus; and one side of it opened into a secluded study, in which were many elegant and convenient arrangements; chemical apparatus and tests; a silver mounted desk; handsome brass field bed, and brass, morocco-covered rocking-chair. In this study, and in the main apartment, were book-cases, filled with standard authors, American and English; in general literature, history, science, theology and military affairs.

"He inquired particularly after my friend, Dr. Ruschenberger, of the United States Navy, of whom he had a distinct recollection, and called my attention to a volume of the Doctor's works in his library. Upon saying I would like to look at it, he took it from the library, and pulling around the rocking chair, said, "Take and read it, and make yourself at home, and look at it as long as you please," which, of course, was a very condescending act of royalty, but I trust had more value as the act of a gentleman. He drew a seal ring from my finger and inquired about the device, and then showed me a fine collection of his own, as also a gold pencil-case and sword scabbards made by his artists in the palace. Tea, coffee, fruit and cigars were placed upon the satin covered table, and the king poured out for us. His son, George Washington, a young man of eighteen years, was moving about the apartments, but whenever he came in the presence of his father, stooped to the floor. It was, however, a pleasant fact that neither father nor son used the disgusting betel, and therefore had white instead of ebony teeth.

Did our space permit, we would gladly extract a curious account of "an uncommon commoner," whose mechanical and scientific genius was something wonderful, and whose knowledge on these subjects had been acquired by having English books read to him in his native language, and then making practical application of what he had learned in this roundabout fashion.

For details of the opium trade, and the deleterious effects of the drug on the morals of the Chinese; for interesting information concerning the rebellion, and the High Commissioner Yeh; for authentic intelligence as to the part our naval forces took in the pending hostilities in these waters, and also for the exact location of one of the lost tribes of Israel hidden somewhere in the interior of the Celestial Empire, we must refer our readers to the work itself.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

The first article in this number, both in position and interest, is a review of Carlyle's writings, which is given as a means of arriving at some standard by which to judge of his last, and, in the opinion of the writer, worst work, the History of Frederick the Great. We know no style more provocative of parody than Thomas Carlyle's, and the reviewer has evidently felt so, for he has been unable to resist the temptation of burlesquing his author. Qualified praise is accorded to Carlyle's previous writings, but "Frederick" is condemned *in toto* as "a very magnificently gilded farthing." After referring to Carlyle's hatred of Shams and Unrealities, the writer, apostrophizing "Thomas," exclaims: "What if thou, the sworn foe of shams, have deserted to the Enemy! What if thou, the Denouncer of Windbags, art also thyself a Professor of Flatulence! Oh, heavens!"—exhibiting in that pathetic, reproachful appeal, a resort to exclamations in the last extremity, and a reckless profusion of capitals, eminently indicative of Carlyle. We agree with the reviewer heartily that the author pushes his personality too much upon the reader, that Carlyle is lying in ambush in every scene, and that there is an intolerable arrogance underlying his assumption of Every-one-wrong-but-me. In "Frederick," says Blackwood, "the style continues while the thinking is left out," a conclusion at which any man who does his own thinking will be likely to arrive. The writer presents the reader "a gilded farthing" from the Carlylean mint, which, with a spice of commercial trickery, he immediately depreciates in this wise: "'All things end and nothing ceases changing till it end.' This is a double imposture—it is not even an original sham, coming, as it does, from the well-known mint of Mrs. Gamp, 'Vich likeways is the hend of all.'" We would commend the following extract to the friends of Mr. Carlyle:

But it must be less flattering for the greater part of his intimates to enjoy his society in the certainty that he sees in them Dilettantes and Windbags, doomed to be swept away into the Inane, their congenial element, by a speedy righteous decree which he will himself have the pleasure of announcing to them; and that he is constantly from the bosom of his family looking forward to the day when they will all be happily got rid of, together with the majority of the human race, and make room for a grand Wittenagemote of Abbot Samsons, Teufelsdreckhs, heroes, and German mystagogues, who will, by virtue of their veracity and power of seeing the thing that is, at once distinguish their *Can-ning*, *Kon-ning*, Cunning or able-man, and by universal acclamation, and amid grand diapasons of the Sphere-Harmonies, elect Thomas to rule this fortunate planet as Chief Nebulosity or Absolute-Nightmare.

The number concludes with another intersting chapter on that interesting subject "A Cruise in Japanese Waters."

HARPERS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Opening as it does with an article on "Mount Vernon as it is," profusely illustrated, the March number of Harper at once attracts attention. Everything of interest about the house and grounds, sacred to Washington, is accurately delineated, and a fac simile of Washington's memorandum of trees planted by his own hands, adds double value to the article. There is an illustrated dissertation on "Croton Water and its Inhabitants," which would be sufficient to allay thirst in the dog-days; an article entitled "What was it," which, if not intended as a burlesque on ghost stories, answers the purpose as well as if got up to order; the usual amount of the "Virginians," and "Joy to the Bride," a poetical contribution marked by a vein of intelligent earnestness which arrests the attention of the reader.

MANUAL OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR 1858—BY D. T. VALENTINE.—We are indebted to the venerable Clerk of the Common Council for this indispensable Manual of the City Government. It would be impossible, in a neccsarily brief notice, to enumerate all the valuable features of this volume; but we may say that besides being a complete hand book of the various departments, which are embraced under the three heads of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York," it contains a large amount of historical information regarding this same city, which cannot be had elsewhere. The illustrations form one of the most attractive and interesting features of the Manual.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the music publisher, Mr. John J. Daly, of Grand street, a musical melange for the holidays: "I wish you a Happy New Year," by Charles M. King; "My Boyhood's Happy Home," by William H. Tage, and the "Three Little Kittens," by Miss Jeannette Macpherson, which we would recommend for the amusement of children.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.—M. Jobard has communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris a curious discovery made by M. Ch. Serret, viz., that a large kind of fresh water muscle, frequently found in a stream called La Vierte, which rises near Neufchateau, in the department of the Vosges, and waters a portion of Belgium, produces pearls equal in quality to the Oriental ones. Some of them are not white, but of a mahogany color, as if they contained iron, which, however, they do not.

Count Borchtold Von Ungerschutz of Vienna has invented an ingenious life-boat which will defy the roughest sea, and bear an enormous amount of weight without sinking. This object is effected by a system of wide flappers or wings spread out laterally when required, by means of a very easy and simple process.

Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, of London, are stated by The Paris Presse to have discovered a method of covering copper with a coating of zinc, by means of galvanism—an operation which is the inverse of the well known one of depositing copper or gold upon iron, zinc, or metals by means of galvanoplastics.

The Journal des Mines, of Paris, mentions a contrivance invented by M. Valosse for protecting miners from danger in the event of a fall of earth. It consists of a large tube of sheet iron, extending under these galleries which are not protected by masonry. This tube may be lengthened at will by the addition of others; the miners have ample space to walk and move within, and when they want to work at any particular point, they open a side window in the tube at the required spot, where they may operate in safety.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

A TEACHER WANTED.—We are requested to say that Rev. Father Briady is in want of a male teacher for his Parochial School in Port Jervis. All applications are to be made to Rev. Father Brady of St. Joseph's, in this city.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

UNDERTAKERS.

WAREROOMS OF FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
HUYLER & CO.,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
No. 536 Broadway, near Spring street, New York.
Wood coffins furnished. Undertakers supplied with every requisite for funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases, air-tight and indestructible, for preserving and preserving the dead for ordinary interment, for vaults, for transportation, or for any other desirable purpose. Prices, adults' size, $25 to $90; childrens' do., $8 to $20. mh12 1y

JAMES DOWD,
Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, New York. 12f 6m

WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
Coffin Warerooms, No. 287 Bowery.
Livery Stables, No. 285 Bowery.
All orders punctually attended to, day or night.

SHIPPING.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 68 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.

Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangments with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.

Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.

The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,)	Capt. E. W. Peabody.
Neptune (new,)	Capt. J. W. Porter.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 1¾ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 3½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.

We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.

Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f 1y

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, J. A. Weston, commander, will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 20. mh12 tu2

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Captain Waters, on THURSDAY, 3d of March next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $20. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Feb, 14, 1858. j29 3m

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 CHAMBERS STREET.—This Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a SAFE PLACE of DEPOSIT for their FUNDS, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, and will be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Book open to receive deposits daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

TRUSTEES.

William Watson,	Hugh Kelly,	Edward W. Tiers,
John Nicholson,	Charles O'Conor,	Chas. M. Connolly,
And'w Carrigan,	James Olwell,	C. H. Sheehan,
James Kelly,	John P. Nesmith,	Edward Boyer,
James Kerrigan,	John Milhau,	Daniel Devlin.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
FELIX INGOLDSBY, First Vice President.
JOHN MCKENNON, Second Vice President.
TERRENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer.
LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary.
PETER CREHAN, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller. jy29 1y

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING Establishment—Office Nos. 3, 5 and 7 John street, two doors from Broadway, New York. Replete with every desirable apparatus, and provided with the combined talent and artistic skill of the French, the German and the American, the undersigned are prepared to demonstrate to their customers that, pre-eminent as may have been their previous reputation, their motto is "Excelsior." In dyeing, cleansing and re-finishing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, silk velvets, satins, merinos, cloths, &c., &c., they mean to stand unrivalled, and they solicit the continued custom of the community.

Goods received and returned by express with the utmost promptitude and care.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
Nos. 3, 5 and 7 John street,
mh12 3m (2 doors from Broadway.)

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. mh5 tf

CLOTHING.

TWIN TEMPLES OF FASHIONS.
SMITH BROTHERS,
(the Marble Stores,)
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 FULTON STREET,
Between Broadway and William street,
New York.

THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
ROBERT L. SMITH,
J. SMITH RICE.

ONE PRICE—NO DEVIATION.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.
ODE.
Those mansions of marble, oh say if thou knowest
O'er which the gay standard Fashion's of unfurled,
Where the welcome is warm and the prices are lowest,
And the clothes are the cheapest and best in the world?
If not—fly at once! To Smith Brothers betake you,
They best can assist you to bear out your plan,
For they either have got or speedily will make you,
The best suit of clothes ever seen upon man.
SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING,
For promenade and dress; for the workshops, the counting-room and ball.
Including our new styles of
TIP TOPS FOR SPRING OVERCOATS,
THE OLIPHANT AND BLOOMER SACKS,
THE BISHOP FROCK,
SMITH'S OWN,
AND OUR WATER-PROOF DUSTER.
All of which are entirely new and made expressly for our city trade.
OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Contains an immense stock of everything that is necessary to supply the demands of the rising generation.
THE PRICE OF EVERY ARTICLE IS MARKED,
And from that price (being the lowest possible) there can be
NO DEVIATION.
"Economy, durability and elegance. Good materials, good style and good workmanship. Small profits, quick returns, and cash for everything."
THESE ARE
The business maxims which SMITH BROTHERS practice.
BY THESE
They have acquired public favor and support;
AND BY PERSISTING IN THESE
They will maintain and extend that reputation.
mh19 3m

MUSIC.

NOW READY,
ONE HUNDRED IRISH AIRS, second series, (Nos. 101 to 200,) arranged for the Piano Forte, with a fine lithographed title, "Shule Aroon," 48 pages of music, printed in the best manner, price $1. Sent free by mail on receipt of the amount by
P. M. HAVERTY, Publisher,
mh19 3t No. 112 Fulton street.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad staeet, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire. EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. j29 1y

WINES AND LIQUORS.

P. M. FALLON,
IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS
AND SEGARS,
No. 155 CEDAR STREET,
Near West street,
26f New York.

JOHN McLOUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
TEAS, COFFEES, WINES AND GROCERIES.
GENUINE IRISH WHISKEY.
PURE WINES
FOR ALTAR PURPOSES
ALWAYS ON HAND.
12f tf No. 44 Fulton street, New York.

G. H. MUMM & CO., REIMS, Give notice that all their Wines, for the future, will be packed in cases, and marked as under:

VERZENAY	VERZENAY, G. H. MUMM & CO.
DRY VERZENAY	VERZENAY, D. G. H. MUMM & CO.
CABINET	CABINET CHAMPAGNE G. H. MUMM & CO.
IMPERIAL	IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE G. H. MUMM & CO.
ROYAL ROSE	ROYAL ROSE G. H. MUMM & CO.
CORDON ROUGE	CORDON ROUGE. G. H. MUMM & CO.

They find themselves called upon to make this change to protect their customers from other wines bearing similar names. All corks will bear their trade mark, the EAGLE, instead of the former mark, the ANCHOR, which has been imitated by other houses.
The labels will bear, as heretofore, the name of G. H. MUMM & CO. FRED'K DE BARY,
No. 60 New street,
j29 tf Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

IRISH WHISKEY.—POSITIVELY THE best brand in this market, and pays the highest duty. Sold in its purity at 50 cents per sample bottle, or $2 per gallon. Also, fine Scotch and Bourbon Whiskeys, Old London Dock Brandies, vint. 1846 to 1853; fine Champagnes, fine Port Wine bottled in Oporto by Osborn & Co.; Sherries, Madeiras, Clarets, etc.
f5 tf H. B. KIRK, No. 88 Fulton street.

ALTAR WINE.—CONSTANTLY ON hand a general assortment of Sauterne, Sherry and Madeira, in glass or from the wood; also, for family use.
JOHN J. STAFF, No. 360 Broadway,
j29 near Franklin street

THOMAS A. NUGENT, BOOKSELLER and Stationer, 128 Avenue C, (corner of Eighth street,) keeps constantly on hand, at lowest prices, a good assortment of Catholic Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Rosaries, Pictures, Images, &c. Also, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., &c.
j29 3m

CARPETINGS.

CARPETING.
1859. 1859.
IMPORTATIONS OF NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
Are now prepared to exhibit their
NEW SPRING STYLES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETING,
Comprising every description and grade, from the
RICHEST TO THE CHEAPEST FABRIC,
And embracing a great variety of new and elegant patterns and shadings.
Our orders and contracts having been completed previous to the recent important advance in prices, we are enabled to offer our stock at
PRICES MUCH LESS THAN MARKET RATES.
Among the stock will be found:
New Patterns MEDALLIONS, various sizes, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
New Patterns VELVET, best English makers, 10s. to 13s. per yard.
New Patterns TAPESTRY, best English makers, 7s. to 9s. per yard.
New Patterns BRUSSELS, best English makers, 9s. to 11s. per yard.
New Patterns THREE-PLY, foreign and domestic, 7s. to 9s. per yard.
New Patterns INGRAIN, foreign and domestic, 2s. to 7s. per yard.
English and American
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Any required width, from 4s. to 10s. per yard.
With a choice assortment of all other articles connected with the trade. Also,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRAPERY, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And TRIMMINGS of every kind to suit.
Our Upholstery Department is complete, and all orders will be
EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH,
And satisfaction guaranteed.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
mh19 tf No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand street.)

CARPETS AT OLD PRICES.
Same as before the recent heavy advances.
ENTIRELY NEW SPRING PATTERNS.
J. Crossley & Son's Tapestry, (newest styles, $1.
Best English Velvets, (choice patterns,) $1 60.
Lowell and Hartford Three-plys, $1.
Superfine Ingrains, 70 cts.
Extra Ingrains, 75 cts.
All-wool Ingrains, in great variety, 45 to 60 cts.
ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Oil Cloths, Hair Carpets, Druggets, Mats, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
mh19 3m Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

ENGLISH CARPETING.

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY TRADE,
BY
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 BOWERY.
Splendid Medallion Velvets, Bordered.
Elegant Tapestry Velvets, Crossley's make.
Royal Wilton Velvets, new styles.
Crossley's five-frame Brussels Carpets.
A superior assortment of Church Carpets.
Imperial 3-ply Carpets, new styles.
Ingrain Carpets of every variety.
Chaste and elegant Carpets for Altars.
Library, Dining-Room and Hall Carpets.
Superb Velvet and Brussels Stair Carpets.
OIL CLOTHS.
A splendid stock from from 3 to 24 feet wide.
DRUGGETS
And English Felts from 1 to 4 yards wide.
RUGS.
Mosaic, Wilton, Axminster, Chenelle and Tufted.
MATTINGS.
Gowgna, Canton and Hope Mattings and Mats.
Gold, Painted and Landscape Window Shades.
Velvet and Paris Cloth, Table and Piano Covers.
&c., &c., &c.
At Extraordinary Low Prices!!!
SIGN OF GOLDEN EAGLE,
mh19 3m No. 99 Bowery.

HARPS.

J. F. BROWNE & CO.,
HARP MAKERS.
WAREROOMS, No. 293 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Music Strings and every requisite for the Harp.
Description and Prices forwarded by mail. 5f 6m

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856; Oct. 28, 1856; Dec. 8, 1857; Jan. 12, 1858; Nov. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann street, and at PHELAN'S, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New York. Manufactured by
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
j29 1y Nos. 51 and 53 Ann street.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND DYSPEPSIA completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by
DAVYS ERVALENTA CRACKERS,
an agreeable and nutritious and vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth street, near Houston street. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's."
ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth street,
mh19 3m New York.

PIANO FORTES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTment of superior new PIANOS on hand, at prices ranging from $150 to $500. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Also, a large supply of second-hand pianos, six and a half and seven octaves, for sale, for $20, $25, $35, $50, $65, $75, $90, $100, $115 and $125. Pianos tuned and repaired. Manufactory and warehouse 941 Ninth avenue near Twenty-fifth street. 12f 3m R. GONZALEZ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New York.
PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FURNITURE.
Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded
THIRTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
for the superiority of their manufacture, exhibited by them at the different Fairs in this country and in London during the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, PERUVIAN MELODNS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
Grand and Square Pianos to Rent.
Warerooms in Boston, Tremont street. Wareroo in Philadelphia, No. 1,307 Chestnut street. jy29 t

ALBERT WEBER, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, New York.
Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. These Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy at St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c.
j29

ORGANS.

ORGANS.—JARDINE & SON, ORGAN BUILDERS, No. 100 White street, New York.
REFERENCES.
Right Rev. Bishop Portier, Mobile.
Right. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Bishop Grosbriand, Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, Portland.
Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
j29 1y

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory, 172 Centre street, New York. 26f 1y

LOOKING-GLASSES, ETC.

THE NEW YORK
LOOKING-GLASS AND ORNAMENTAL FRAME FACTORY,
No. 434 Broome street, New York,
A few doors east of Broadway.
LARGE GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES,
GILT TABLES,
WINDOW CORNICES,
And other articles in
GOLD OR FANCY WOODS.
Importers of
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
AND
GENERAL INTERIOR HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT DECORATORS.
Letters addressed to
HENRY KREPS,
OF THE
LATE FIRM OF WALLER & KREPS,
will receive prompt attention. 26f 3m

REMOVAL.—PHŒNIX LOOKING-Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, removed from Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Greenwich street, corner of Beach, to No. 221 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Office No. 215 Centre street, New York.
1f 1y HORACE V. BIGLER, Agent.

TOBACCO.

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY & CO.,
No. 45 Water street, New York,
Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, solely on Commission.
j29 3m

IF YOU DESIRE A TREAT IN THE Smoking line try JULIAN ALLEN'S Granulated Smoking Tobacco. Retailed at Segar Stores—10 cents per paper. Wholesale, 130 Water street, New York. $8 64 per gross. j29 1y

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.
Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.
Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.
Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.
If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:

MR. KENNEDY—DEAR SIR: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class unfortunately infected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.
Hamilton, C. W.

For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh13 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
26f 1y No. 331 Fourth street.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEG AND HAND
Combines new and valuable improvements to all who require them. Call or address
62f 3m WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, N. Y.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,
One door below Cortlandt street, New York,
Manufacturer of
Hair, Moss, Husk and Grass
MATTRESSES,
STRAW PALLIASSES,
Cottage and Fancy IRON BEDSTEADS.
The best quality of FEATHERS constantly on hand. Hotels, Steamboats and the Shipping in general furnished with care and despatch.
N. B.—Mattresses made over. j29 6m

BOARDING.—AN ELDERLY LADY wants boarding in a respectable Catholic family, near a Roman Catholic church up town. A moderate sized bedroom would be sufficient, as advertiser will furnish it, find light, &c. Address Mrs. E. D., Metropolitan Record office, 371 Broadway. mh19 3m

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or as child's nurse and seamstress. She has lived six years in her last place, and only leaves on account of her mistress going boarding. Please call at 125 Orchard street. mh19 2t

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 5, 1859, with 7 per cent interest from Feb. 5, 1856, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court, and unless said assessments are paid by May 5 next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz: All those pieces of land situated in the said city, bounded as described as follows, that is to say: on the north by the centre line of blocks between 116th and 117th streets, on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on the east by the centre line of the blocks between Second and Third avenues, on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between 116th and 120th streets; and all those certain other lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on either side of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the map of the commissioners, on file in this office.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assess'ts.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 3 City Hall, basement.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE richest diadem ever worn by Kings or Emperors.
What?
Why a beautiful Head of Hair.
Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly on the glowing check, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head be bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms.
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,
if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated pianist, Thalberg:

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.
DR. WOOD—Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Dryeh a'r Gwylledyct."
WELSH NEWSPAPER OFFICE,
No. 13 NASSAU-ST., April 12, 1858.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some months or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her and my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I cheerfully recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of the hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.
PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative, my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It has also relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grew out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOES.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York,
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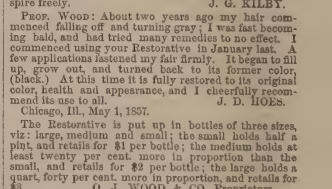

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NEW EDITION—JUST READY, OF

ST. JOHN'S MANUAL.

A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,

AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL.

PREFACE.

St. John's Manual is, it is hoped, the most complete and accurate prayer-book ever offered to the Catholic community in the United States. Many of the present books of devotion being reprints of European works, are far from conforming to the Roman office books as authorized for use in this country, and are devoid of such explanations as enable the uninstructed to follow our service. The St. John's Manual conforms strictly to the rules of the Holy See in this regard. It gives ample prayers for morning and evening, the Ordinary of the Mass, with full and comprehensive explanations never before introduced, and the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels of all the Sundays and holidays of the year; a variety of devotions for Mass; ample instructions and prayers for the Sacraments of Baptism, Penance, the Holy Eucharist, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, and Matrimony, and the order of administering each, the order of the Visitation of the Sick, Burial of the dead, and the Itinerary.

Under the head of General Devotions, are comprised a selection from the best and most approved sources, of Devotions to the Holy Trinity, Our Lord, His Blessed Mother, the Angels and Saints, with many Litanies, including the beautiful ones of Pope Pius VI., never before given in English. The prayers for the different states of life, for various seasons and circumstances, and especially the prayers for the use of the sick, have been compiled with the utmost care from the works of canonized Saints and approved ascetical writers.

In order to avoid the necessity of recurring to other books, it includes the Office of Holy Week, the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin, of the Immaculate Conception, and of the Dead.

In a word, the compilers have conscientiously endeavored to draw from the holy service books of the Church, as published by the authority of the Councils of Baltimore, those principles of her canonized Saints and approved ascetics and theologians, such prayers and instructions as may meet the wants of the faithful, and render this Manual the best and most complete Catholic Prayer-Book for devotional and family use yet published.

In a material point of view, St. John's Manual has been got up in the best style; printed on paper of surpassing beauty, the type has been expressly selected, and is adorned with Vignettes designed for and appropriate to the work. The steel engravings, by Muller of Dusseldorf, are of an entirely new character, illustrating the Sacraments and Rites of the Church. The work itself, of which the contents are annexed, is intended not only to furnish a manual of the most approved prayers and devotions for health and sickness, but also to give the offices and ceremonies of the Church, with such explanations as will enable all to follow them.

CONTENTS.

Calendar. Movable Feasts, &c. Summary of Christian Doctrine; of Prayer. Morning Exercise and Prayers. Meditation on Mental Prayer. On Sanctifying Study. Manner of Spending the Day. Evening Exercise and Prayers. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. Instruction on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations. Prayers at Mass. Devotions for Mass by way of Meditation on the Passion. Mass in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead. Method of Hearing Mass Spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually. Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holy Days, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons. Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions. The Office of Tenebræ. An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance; Preparation and Prayers before Confession; Examination of Conscience; Prayers after Confession; Devotions after Confession. Instructions and Devotions for Holy Communion—Prayers before and after Communion—Prayers for Mass before Communion—Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion; Instruction and Prayers for first Communion. Instruction and Prayers for Confirmation; Order of Confirmation.

GENERAL DEVOTIONS.

Devotions to the Holy Trinity; Devotions to the Holy Ghost.

Devotions to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord—the Holy Name—the Infant Jesus—the Passion—the Holy Eucharist—the Sacred Heart.

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Devotions to the Holy Angels; Devotions to the Saints, general and particular.

Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances—for the Pope—the Church—the Authorities—for the Conversion of those in Error—the Itinerary—Prayers for time of Pestilence—Universal Prayer, &c., &c.

Prayers for various states of life—for Children—the Married, the Single, &c.—Instructions on Matrimony and the Marriage Service—Churching of Women—Instruction and Order of Baptism, &c., &c.—Devotions for a happy death.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK.

Morning and Evening Prayers—Instructions—Ejaculations—Order of the Visitation of the Sick—Prayers before and after Confession and Communion—Order of administering the Holy Viaticum—Instruction on Extreme Unction—Order of administering it—Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence—Order of Commending the Departing Soul.

The Office of the Dead—the Burial Service for Adults and Infants—Prayers for the Faithful Departed.

Manner of receiving Profession from a convert.

Litanies—of the Saints—of Faith, Hope, Charity, Penance and Thanksgiving, by Pope Pius VI—of the Most Holy Trinity—Infant Jesus—Life of Christ—Passion—Most Blessed Sacrament—Sacred Heart of Jesus—Sacred Heart of Mary—Immaculate Conception—Holy Name of Mary—Our Lady of Prompt Succor—Holy Angels—Angel Guardian—St. Joseph—St. Mary Magdalen —St. Patrick—St. Bridget—St. Francis of Assisi—St. Ignatius—St. Francis Xavier—St. Aloysius—St. Stanislaus —St. Teresa—St. Francis de Sales—St. Jane de Chantal —St. Vincent de Paul—St. Alphonsus Liguori—Litany of Providence—of the Faithful Departed—of Good Intention—of the Will of God—Golden Litany, &c., &c.

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APPROBATION OF THE ORDINARY.

"St. John's Manual," having been duly examined, we hereby approve of its publication.

† JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

New York, Aug. 23, 1856.

ARCHBISHOP BLANC OF NEW ORLEANS.

"St. John's Manual" is, beyond all contradiction, the most complete collection of all that, in the way of prayers and exercises of devotion, can best aid to follow profitably the public service of the Church in this country, and to nourish private piety and devotion. I shall be most happy if my recommendation induces the Catholics of my diocese who speak English to obtain it.

Yours devotedly in Xt.,

† ANTH., Archbishop of New Orleans.

ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

It is an excellent book, and cannot fail to increase sentiments of devotion in those who have it in their possession. May it be circulated among the faithful.

† P. F., Archbishop of Quebec.

BISHOP TIMON OF BUFFALO.

A good manual of prayer is of great advantage to the Catholic public. Such, we think, is the "St. John's Manual," published by the Messrs. Dunigan & Brother, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes. At the request of the publishers we cheerfully recommend it to the faithful.

† JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8, 1856.

BISHOP LOUGHLIN OF BROOKLYN.

We most cheerfully recommend the "St. John's Manual," approved by the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes.

At the request of the publishers

† JOHN, Bishop of Brooklyn.

† ANDREW, Bishop of Little Rock.

Brooklyn, Dec. 10, 1856.

BISHOP McCLOSKEY OF ALBANY.

I fully approve of, and recommend the Prayer-Book entitled "St. John's Manual," and published by Dunigan & Brother.

† JOHN, Bishop of Albany.

BISHOP YOUNG OF ERIE.

Your "St. John's Manual" is certainly the most comprehensive and complete Prayer-Book that I have met with in the English language, while its various instructions and devotions seem admirably adapted to guide and, I would hope, stimulate the piety of the faithful. Your enterprise, in bringing it out so neatly and so compendiously, will, therefore, be a success entirely well deserved, on which I congratulate you.

† J. M. YOUNG, Bishop of Erie.

BISHOP BACON OF PORTLAND.

It is unnecessary to ask my approval of a Prayer-Book presented to the Catholic public with the approbation of our most venerated and Rev. Archbishop, I have, however, examined the work since the reception of a copy, and think it most appropriate to the use of the faithful. I offer you my congratulations on your enterprise and zeal, and pray that you may be ever successful and reap a rich harvest in return.

† DAVID W., Bishop of Portland.

BISHOP SPALDING OF LOUISVILLE.

Having examined the Prayer-Book, "The St. John's Manual," lately published by Dunigan & Brother, we take pleasure in uniting with the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, in approving the same, and in recommending it to the faithful of our diocese.

† MARTIN JOHN SPALDING,

Bishop of Louisville.

BISHOP CONNOLLY OF ST. JOHN.

Your truly splendid "St. John's Manual" is quite equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind I have seen in the old country, and must be, I am sure, all that could suit the taste of the fastidious at this side of the Atlantic.

† THOMAS L. CONNOLLY,

Bishop of St. John.

BISHOP HENNI OF MILWAUKEE.

Aside from its truly handsome mechanical execution, well worthy of your firm, "St. John's Manual" is a well-selected and complete compendium of devotion for a great portion of our people. May they profit by your noble endeavor, for such is the wish of

Yours, truly devoted,

† JOHN MARTIN, Bishop of Milwaukee.

Feb. 22, 1857.

BISHOP BOUEGET OF MONTREAL.

Having examined a new Prayer Book, entitled "St. John's Manual, published by the house of Dunigan & Brother, New York, we approve it by these presents, and recommend it to the piety of the faithful.

† IG., Bishop of Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 27, 1857.

BISHOP DEMERS OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to add my humble approbation to that already given the "St. John's Manual," by many Archbishops and Bishops of this country. * * * * Among the many works of piety offered to the Catholic community, I have no hesitation in saying that "St. John's Manual" deserves an eminent rank.

† MOD. DEMERS, Bishop of Vancouver's Island.

June, 1857.

BISHOP MILES OF NASHVILLE.

I highly approve of the "St. John's Manual," and recommend it to the Catholics of my Diocese, and all others of the United States.

† RICHARD PIUS MILES, Bishop of Nashville.

Nashville, March 4, 1857.

BISHOP MARTIN OF NATCHITOCHES.

I already knew this excellent book from the unanimous commendation of our Catholic papers, but I must acknowledge I had no correct idea of its high merit and value.

"St. John's Manual" is certainly, in every respect, superior to any Prayer Book ever published in this country, nor do I know of any one in Europe so complete in what is usual, and so rich in precious selections.

Receive my share of gratitude, as a Bishop, for your persevering endeavors to make yourself useful to our Holy Church.

† AUG., Bishop of Natchitoches.

Nachitoches, March 3, 1857.

BISHOP LAROCQUE OF CYDONIA.

"St. John's Manual" having been carefully examined by his Grace, the Archbishop of New York, I cannot but have every confidence in its perfect orthodoxy. The approbation which you ask of me can refer only to its utility. In this respect, I do but simple justice in awarding my praise to the judicious and pious discernment with which the author has compiled the many prayers and instructions condensed in this collection. May "St. John's Manual" find its way to every family; it will meet every want, and satisfy every desire as a book of devotion.

† JOS., Bishop of Cydonia.

St. Hyacinthe, March 9, 1857.

BISHOP McGILL OF RICHMOND.

An examination of the table of contents, and the general plan of your new Prayer Book, the "St. John's Manual," satisfies me that it is a very useful and elegant book of devotion. It seems to me to be a most comprehensive and complete, containing valuable instructions concerning the sacraments and other matters of Christian practice, and offering most beautiful prayers and appropriate exercises for the different devotions and pious associations, which the Church approves as aids to a spiritual life.

† JOHN McGILL, Bishop of Richmond.

BISHOP BLANCHET OF NESQUALY.

The approbation of the Most Archbishop of New York is, doubtless, sufficient to attest the usefulness and value of "St. John's Manual." Yet I cannot withhold my humble approbation, which I willingly add to that of the illustrious preiate.

† AUGUSTINE M. AL., Bishop of Nesqualy.

Washington Territory, May 21, 1857.

BISHOP BARAGA OF SAUT SAINTE MARIE.

After a due examination of "St. John's Manual," published by Messrs. Ed. Dunigan & Brother, (James B. Kirker) New York, I find that it is the most complete and perfect Prayer Book that ever has come to my knowledge, not only in English, but also in several other languages. It is a new proof of the old assertion, that the Catholic community of the United States are under great obligations to Dunigan & Brother's old publishing establishment for the compilation and publication of useful Catholic works.

† FREDERIC BARAGA,

Bishop of Saut Sainte Marie.

June 1, 1857.

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